

MAY 8 '44

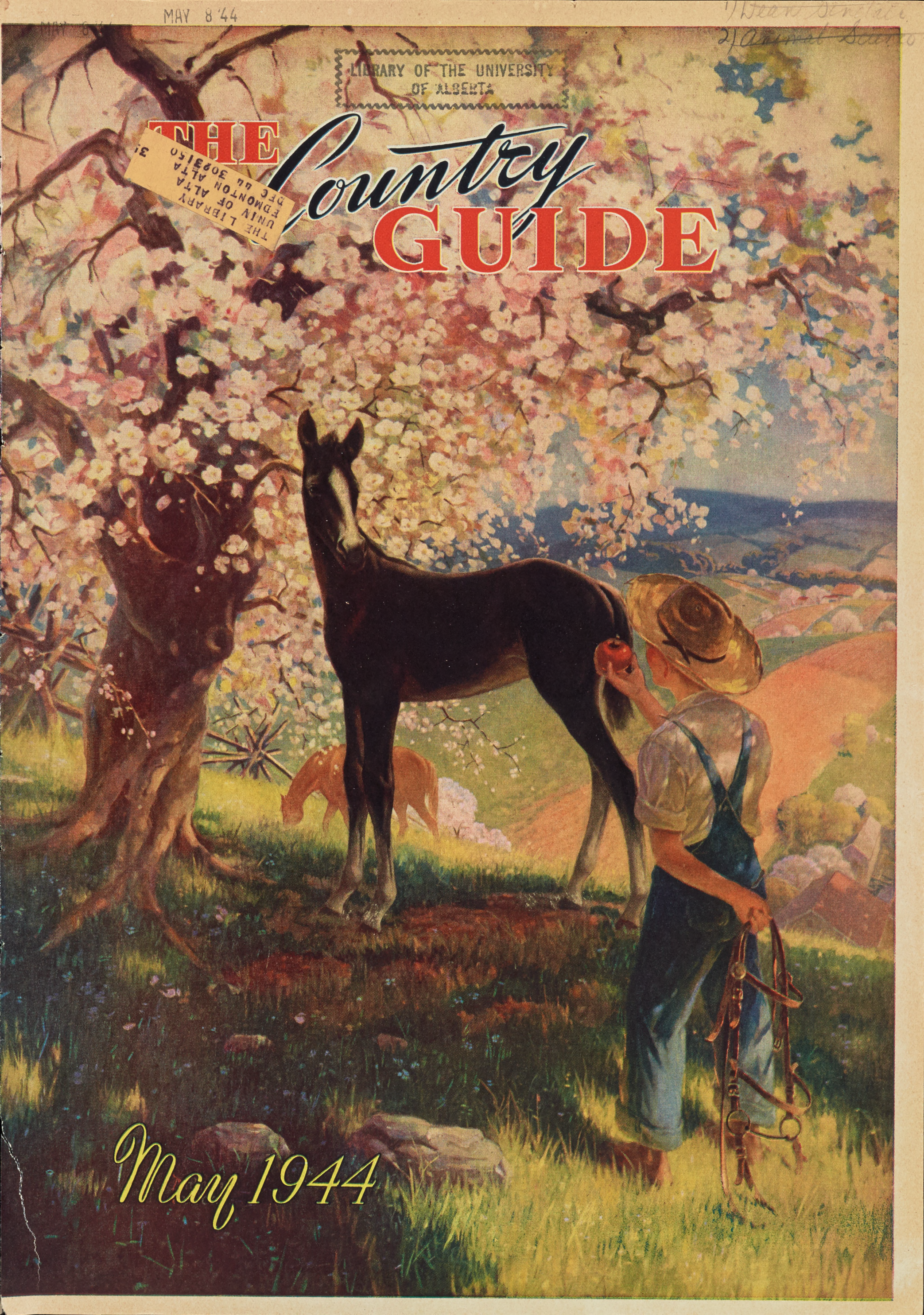
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Country GUIDE



May 1944

Says *Mr. Gold Seal,*



"I'M AT MY BEST WHEN
THE CHIPS ARE DOWN"



"I'm a much more determined character than I look: You see, I have an inborn sense of responsibility. That's why, in addition to devoting our machine-shop exclusively to armament specialties, I accepted the challenge of wartime shortages and went all-out to maintain the quality of my product, Congoleum Gold Seal Rugs and Congoleum by-the-yard. I reflected that by thus assuring a dependable source of colourful, cheery, work-saving, budget-easing floors, I would in my own quiet way, be doing a real morale job. And thousands of Congoleum fans across Canada, seem to agree with me."

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CONGOLEUM
GOLD SEAL *Rugs*

Jap Problems and Production Prospects

B.C. people say Japs will not return—Fruit prospects good—
Land prices booming

By CHARLES L. SHAW

NOBODY in British Columbia wants the Japanese back after the war, and that is going to pose an interesting and decidedly complex problem for the governments concerned when the time comes for dealing with Canada's unwelcome Orientals.

When someone in the provincial legislature complained during the

recent session that certain individuals were buying up land near Kamloops as a "front" for Japanese, Attorney-General Pat Maitland made a note of it and when he went down to Ottawa a few days ago he drew the matter to the attention of federal officials with the result that it is no longer lawful for such transactions to be made.

Land purchases, of course, are only a small segment of the Japanese problem that will some day face this country. Many Japanese, convinced that British Columbia will not tolerate a concentration of their race on the coast such as prevailed before the war, have already established their roots in other provinces. It remains to be seen what these other provinces will have to say about that, for the wartime agreement in respect to the allocation of Japanese from British Columbia was that the Japanese would go back to the coast after the war.

There are about 24,000 Japanese in Canada—nearly all of them were west of the Rockies before the war. It is probable that several thousand will be repatriated to Japan, but half the total Japanese population in Canada was born in this country. It's going to be difficult to deport people from the land of their birth.

British Columbians are hoping that the other provinces will co-operate, absorb their share of the Japanese and then join in urging the Canadian government to exclude Japanese from Canada in future.

More People Wanted, Now and Later

If British Columbia is to advance industrially, agriculturally or in almost any other sense, however, there must be a greater population. British Columbia should adopt an intelligent attitude towards encouraging immigration from desirable sources. During the first few years after the war, of course, the province will probably have its hands full finding employment for its demobilized service men and for the men released from war industry, but immigration is the only thing that can be counted on to develop the country and provide the western market big enough to support big industry.

"There is no doubt that we are on the threshold of a vigorous back-to-the-land movement," declared Hon. Ernest Carson, minister of trade and industry the other day. "But we cannot institute any really permanent movement in that direction until there is a proper appreciation for what the country can produce."

Well, production is going to be much greater in British Columbia this year, if surveys made at this season are of any value. The Okanagan valley expects a record crop of apples and stone fruits this year. Preliminary estimates of the Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island farm output, based on an investigation made by the Dominion-Provincial Emergency Farm Labor Service, show that the farmers have responded with enthusiasm to the call for greater production.

In these two important areas of the province there has been an increase of about 15 per cent in the cattle population, and more acreage has been sown to grain, forage crops and seed. This is the first time that an attempt has been

made to obtain a really worth-while farm survey in the lower mainland and Vancouver Island sections with a view to ascertaining labor requirements.

Hogs represent the only branch of animal husbandry showing a decline in the areas mentioned, although there has been a better showing in that department in the interior.

The greatest potential increase is in milk production which is likely to exceed the percentage of increase shown in the number of milk cows, because dairymen have been culling their herds to a greater extent than before, and average yield will be higher as a result. The milking cow population has been stepped up by seven per cent.

Increase in grain crops is estimated at eight per cent, in forage 16 per cent. Seed output will be worth more than \$1,000,000 this year. Two years ago the value of this rapidly growing industry was barely half that figure.

Thirty per cent more labor will be needed on British Columbia farms this year to meet an expected over-all increase of 30 per cent in crops, according to a province-wide survey. Last year about 11,000 persons did farm work. This year at least 15,000 will be needed.

Preparations are being made now to enlist as many women and school children as may be able to do an effective job in the field and orchards, and there may be some relief from the armed services during critical periods of the season.

The government plans to establish hostels for some farm workers and this will be an important factor in keeping the temporary help satisfied with living conditions in the farming areas.

Kamloops Sugar For Okanagan Fruit

Students of grades 8, 9, 10 and 11 will be released from school after June 1 if they have made sufficient progress during the year to entitle them to promotion, and students of grade 12 will be released if they have a satisfactory standing on the year's work. The object of this measure is to provide more workers for the farms. High schools throughout the province may be closed during September and October.

Farm labor program costs are split 50-50 between the Dominion and province. Last year B.C. spent \$80,000; this year the bill is \$120,000.

Kamloops is expecting to have a \$2,000,000 sugar beet plant and a 15,000 acre sugar beet development program after the war if conditions continue favorable.

Tests have been made between Lytton and Winfield to determine the area's suitability for beet crops, and the result has been gratifying. One of the reasons for optimism at Kamloops is the belief that beet sugar will be a valuable subsidiary in years to come to the advancing fruit canning industry of the nearby Okanagan Valley.

British Columbia is now producing more than 3,000,000 chicks each season, and since only 60 to 70 per cent of the eggs are fertile, at least 4,000,000 eggs are needed for that purpose. There is also a heavy shipment from blood-tested flocks to prairie hatcheries, so that probably from six to seven million eggs are being produced in the west coast province every year for incubator use.

British Columbia is winning a reputation for its seed potatoes. More than \$100,000 worth have been shipped so far this season. Sixty-eight carloads of 22½ tons each have been sold at \$45 a ton. Many of the cars were routed to the northwest states.

Farm values are rising everywhere, and in the Okanagan property that could be bought for from \$700 to \$800 an acre a few years ago is today changing hands at from \$1,200 to \$1,500.



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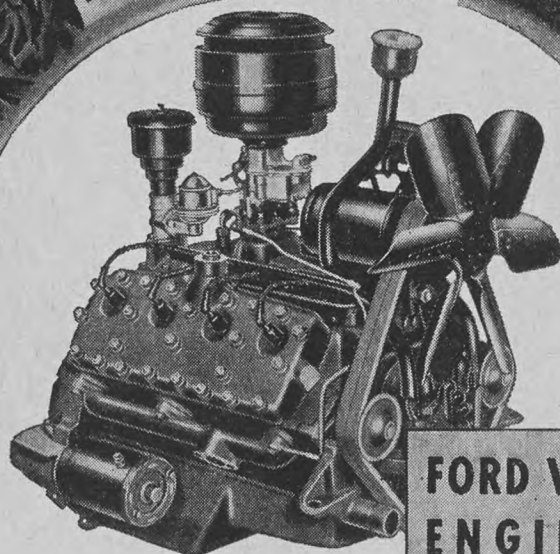
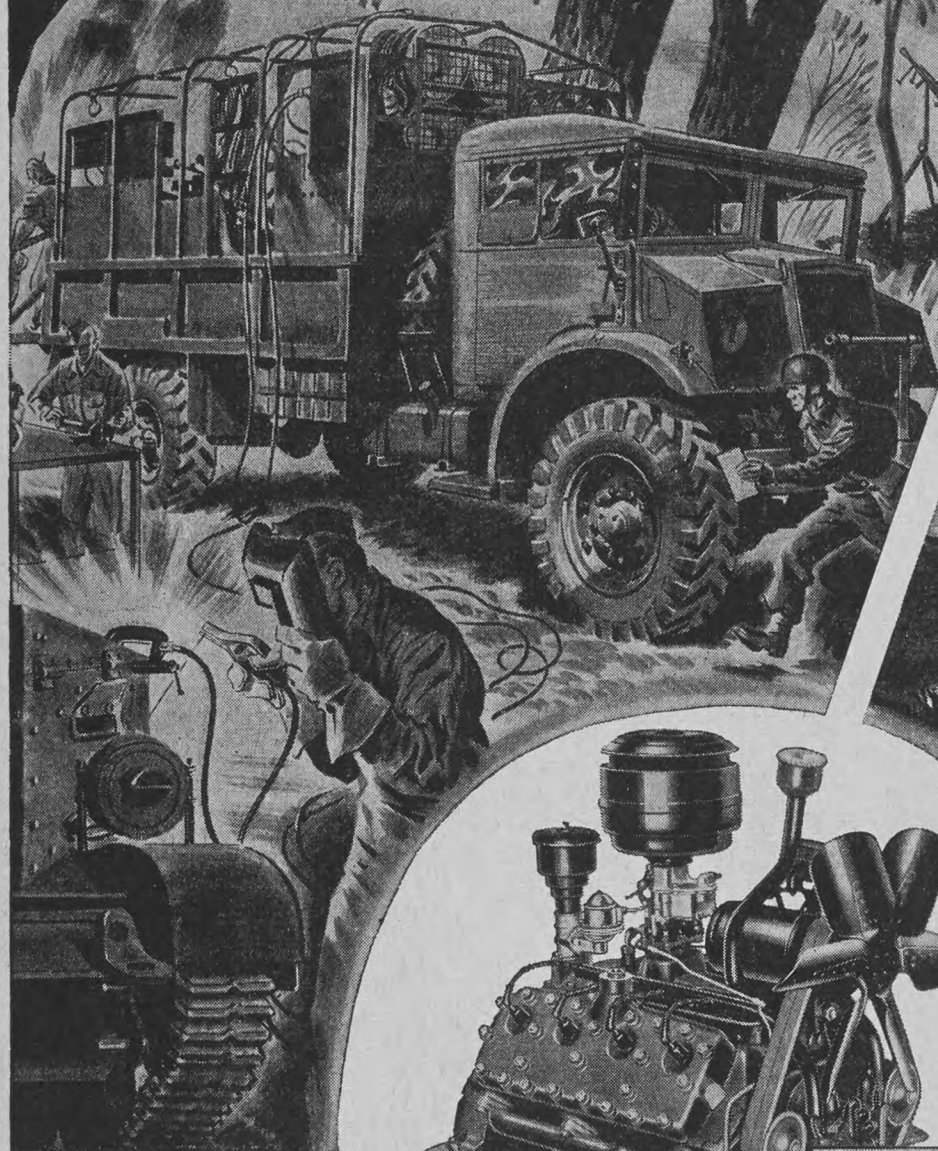
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TIME

Marches Past

THE Country GUIDE

Shape of Things To Come

THERE are still a lot of questions to be answered about the future of Europe. However, through the smoke of exploding shells and burning cities, the shape of things to come is dimly taking form. One report stated that it had been agreed at Teheran that in the military occupation of Germany after the war Russia will look after the east of the country, while the British will keep order in the north and the Americans in the south. If the commentator quoted knew what he was talking about, Germany will have to quit claim East Prussia and that part of Pomerania east of the Oder river. Most of the territory thus reluctantly vacated will go to Poland, giving her considerable frontage on the Baltic sea. A slice of East Prussia, over to and including the important port and naval base of Königsberg, will be incorporated in Russia. Presumably the Prussians will have to gather up their gear and trek to Germany. That wasn't Schicklgruber's plan for liquidating the old Polish corridor.

Highly significant was Molotoff's declaration, as the Red Army moved into Rumania with Schicklgruber's medieval barbarians just one jump ahead of them. It was that Russia laid no claim to Rumanian territory and would not interfere with her form of government. This climaxed a long list of assurances that Russia does not intend to gobble up Central Europe. There is the general trend of Russian policy over the years, including the liquidation of the Trotskyite international revolutionaries; Russia's tremendous task of recon-

German assault can be assumed to be the limit of Soviet territorial claims in the West, though the Dardanelles, which now has the status of a Turkish stream, may start to simmer before peace breaks out.

The Convoy Gets Through

THE U-boat was conquered in the last war. It had to be conquered all over again in this one, when it learned to hunt in packs. The same objective of cutting Britain's jugular vein has met the same fate. In 1941 subs were as thick as codfish. One in every 181 Allied ships that sailed was sunk; in 1942, one in every 233. For the whole of 1943 the ratio was one in 344. But the U-boat had begun to give at the seams. Its twilight had set in. In the last half of the year 999 out of every 1,000 ships that weighed anchor reached port. Now more subs than freighters join the junk pile on the floor of the Atlantic.

Canada's welterweight navy has had a big hand in this. At one time Canadian boys, many of them fresh from the prairie where they had never seen a body of water bigger than a duck slough, were doing 47 per cent of the shepherding of Atlantic merchantmen. It now has 75,000 men and 600 ships. They are good men on little ships but the little ships have done their stuff in this war, even if it is an exaggeration to say that some of them can do 30 knots an hour on wet grass. The improved corvette is the frigate, faster and with more slugging power.

Air and sea-power combined have controlled the subs. The baby flat tops of the navy, made by building landing fields on merchant vessels, make it possible to hold an umbrella of aircraft over a convoy all the way across. A surfaced sub can be seen 10 or 15 miles away. A fighter strafes it and it dives, which it can do in 30 seconds flat. It can be seen 50 feet below the surface. A bomber then comes along and lays a pattern of depth charges around where the sub is or is supposed to be. And all the time the corvettes, frigates and destroyers are in there, on the lookout, shooting it out with surfaced subs, ramming them, dropping depth charges which look like ordinary oil drums, but explode savagely and cause pressures which crack the skins of the pig boats, or disable them. But no sub is rated as lost without absolute proof, in prisoners or photographs, that it will rove the wild seas no more.

On the Political Front

Politics rage, in spite of the war, and the closer to the fire of conflict, and the thicker the smoke, the hotter politics rage. This is presidential election year and the contest seems to have settled down between Roosevelt and Dewey, though you never can tell. The Wisconsin Republican primary eliminated Willkie, who is for full participation in world affairs, and got Dewey off to a galloping start. Dewey was an isolationist until after Pearl Harbor and is still regarded

as such by the Willkie Republicans and the Democrats. His furthest move away from isolationism has been his advocacy of an alliance between the U.S.A. and Britain, in which Russia and China would be invited to join, said alliance to act as a sort of trustee, to keep the post-war world in order.

In Italy, Badoglio has succeeded in forming a government of all the talents, or at least all the factions. The Action Party at first refused to act but reconsidered and slipped into line. Badoglio says he will carry on only until Rome is delivered from the Nazis. King Victor Emmanuel has also announced that he will retire from public life on that day so that the fall of Rome will coincide with the fall of the government and the fall of the king. Crown Prince Umberto will act as regent, but will not assume the crown which, presumably, will be put in cold storage until the old man is gathered to his ancestors.

The two-star French general, De Gaulle, has scored a complete triumph over the five-star General Giraud, who will retire to Britain and write his memoirs. De Gaulle has always had the recognition of the British, who want to see him carry on until a French assembly can be elected. The American government gives him a more qualified recognition; he would carry on the work, as leader, in establishing law and order in liberated France, but under the supervision of Commander-in-Chief Eisenhower.

The move for peace between Finland and Russia turned out to be a flop. The Finnish rulers are said to believe that the war will end in a stalemate but they can hardly be that dumb. A more likely story is that they are afraid of Finland being turned into another Italy. If the Germans reinforced their armies there and kept on fighting, as they have done on the southern front, there would be a reign of terror. Finland won the admiration of the world in resisting the Russian invasion but she lost it when she let her hatred of Russia outweigh her statesmanship when she swung in on the Axis side.

On the Air Front

With the R.A.F. and the R.C.A.F. on the night shift and the Americans doing the daylight stretch, the weight of bombs hurtling down through the ceiling of Schicklgruber's Fortress Europa has reached unimaginable proportions. When Roosevelt, addressing congress a year or so before Pearl Harbor, talked of 50,000 aircraft, the figure sounded fantastic to many. When Harris, of the

R.A.F. bomber command, less than two years ago said that the time would come when there would be 1,000 bombers over Germany in a single night, some thought he was talking too much. But here, about the middle of April, (and the record may be smashed to smithereens before this is read) 6,000 flights were made over Europe in a 30-hour stretch and 9,000 tons of bombs were dropped. That was a total of 18,000,000 pounds, or 600,000 pounds per hour or 10,000 pounds per minute for the 30 hours. We wouldn't be happy if that much of that kind of stuff were falling on us.

Bombs will not win the war. Cassino showed that, but production and transport must surely be mixed up. Of 30 German cities, all but five have been drastically bombed. The productive capacity of 12 of them has been destroyed. The destruction of 40 per cent of a city, not including the suburbs, renders it unproductive. The bombing has been aimed chiefly at plane and tank production. The Luftwaffe bomber force has been reduced to about 400, according to Swedish sources. Its fighter strength is still formidable but far from adequate. It is distributed on three fronts. One half faces Britain, one-third is on the Russian front and one sixth in Italy.



When It Comes

On Misty Sakhalin

THE last foreign concession of the resources of Russian soil has been cancelled. By a treaty signed in Moscow the Japanese have surrendered coal and oil concessions in the Russian part of Sakhalin Island. In return the Japanese got a five-year, but somewhat curtailed, extension of fishing rights in Sakhalin and Kamchatka waters.

Sakhalin was dominated by the Chinese until a century or so ago. Then the Russians made it a penal colony. When Theodore Roosevelt got Russian and Japanese statesmen together in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1905, to settle the war they had been savagely waging, the southern third of Sakhalin went to the Japanese, who later got coal and oil rights in the Russian part. During the Russian civil war, Japan occupied the whole of the island. Then, in 1925, by arrangement, Japan vacated northern Sakhalin, but was able to exact in return a 45-year extension of the concessions. By the late 30's Russia was feeling strong enough to press for the cancellation of the concessions, and Japan promised to pull out in six months, but in the meantime Hitler struck and Russia had something else to worry about. Then Japan changed her mind and sat tight. Now Russia feels secure enough to again press for the cancellation and a month ago the treaty was signed in Moscow to that effect. After the war Russia will let Japan have 50,000 tons of oil a year. In due time, no doubt, the fishing rights will be held for Russian fishermen. That Russia was able to force Japan's hand is taken as a favorable sign by the Allied governments.



The Western Front

structing her ravished territories and developing her Siberian hinterland; the 20-year treaty with Britain; the abolition of the Comintern a year ago; the treaty between Czechoslovakia and Russia signed by Benes in Moscow some weeks back; the moderate demands made on Finland and now this assurance of Molotoff. Generally speaking, the boundary established just before the

COLD STORAGE



The Cold Storage Locker



MOON

with foreign soldiers in the town and the local army killed or captured. Sooner or later Joseph would have to get an opinion about it all. He wanted no levity, no rolling thumbs, no nonsense from furniture. Doctor Winter moved his chair a few inches from its appointed place and Joseph waited impatiently for the moment when he could put it back again.

Doctor Winter repeated, "Eleven o'clock, and they'll be here then, too. A time-minded people, Joseph."

And Joseph said, without listening, "Yes, sir."

"A time-minded people," the doctor repeated.

"Yes, sir," said Joseph.

"Time and machines."

"Yes, sir."

"They hurry toward their destiny as

wants him to look his best. She"—Joseph blushed a little—"Madame is trimming the hair out of his ears, sir. It tickles. He won't let me do it."

"Of course it tickles," said Doctor Winter.

"Madame insists," said Joseph.

Doctor Winter laughed suddenly. He stood up and held his hands to the fire and Joseph skilfully darted behind him and replaced the chair where it should be.

"We are so wonderful," the doctor said. "Our country is falling, our town is conquered, the Mayor is about to receive the conqueror, and Madame is holding the struggling Mayor by the neck and trimming the hair out of his ears."

"He was getting very shaggy," said Joseph. "His eyebrows, too. His Excellency is even more upset about having his eyebrows trimmed than his ears. He says it hurts. I doubt if even Madame can do it."

"She will try," Doctor Winter said.

"She wants him to look his best, sir."

BY ten-forty-five it was all over. The town was occupied, the defenders defeated, and the war finished. The invader had prepared for this campaign as carefully as he had for larger ones. On this Sunday morning the postman and the policeman had gone fishing in the boat of Mr. Corell, the popular storekeeper. He had lent them his trim sailboat for the day. The postman and the policeman were several miles at sea when they saw the small, dark transport, loaded with soldiers, go quietly past them. As officials of the town, this was definitely their business, and these two put about, but of course the battalion was in possession by the time they could make port. The policeman and the postman could not even get in to their own offices in the Town Hall, and when they insisted on their rights they were taken prisoners of war and locked up in the town jail.

The local troops, all twelve of them, had been away, too, on this Sunday morning, for Mr. Corell, the popular storekeeper, had donated lunch, targets, cartridges, and prizes for a shooting competition to take place six miles back in the hills, in a lovely glade Mr. Corell owned. The local troops, big, loose-hung boys, heard the planes and in the distance saw the parachutes, and they came back to town at double-quick step. When they arrived, the invader had flanked the road with machine guns. The loose-hung soldiers, having very little experience in war and none at all in defeat, opened fire with their rifles. The machine guns clattered for a moment and six of the soldiers became dead riddled bundles and three, half-dead riddled bundles, and three of the soldiers escaped into the hills with their rifles.

By ten-thirty the brass band of the invader was playing beautiful and sentimental music in the town square while the townsmen, their mouths a little open and their eyes astonished, stood about listening to the music and staring at the grey-helmeted men who carried sub-machine guns in their arms.

By ten-thirty the riddled six were buried, the parachutes were folded, and the battalion was billeted in Mr. Corell's warehouse by the pier, which had on its shelves blankets and cots for a battalion.

By ten-forty-five old Mayor Orden had received the formal request that he grant an audience to Colonel Lanser of the invaders, an audience which was set for eleven sharp at the Mayor's five-room palace.

The drawing-room of the palace was very sweet and comfortable. The gilded chairs covered with their worn tapestry were set about stiffly like too many servants with nothing to do. An arched marble fireplace held its little basket of red flameless heat, and a hand-painted coal scuttle stood on the hearth. On the mantel, flanked by fat vases, stood a large, curly porcelain clock which swarmed with tumbling cherubs. The wallpaper of the room was dark red with gold figures, and the woodwork was white, pretty, and clean. The paintings on the wall were largely pre-occupied with the amazing heroism of large dogs faced with imperiled children. Nor water nor fire nor earthquake could do in a child so long as a big dog was available.

BESIDE the fireplace old Doctor Winter sat, bearded and simple and benign, historian and physician to the town. He watched in amazement while his thumbs rolled over and over on his lap. Doctor Winter was a man so simple that only a profound man would know him as profound. He looked up at Joseph, the Mayor's servingman, to see whether Joseph had observed the rolling wonders of his thumbs.

"Eleven o'clock?" Doctor Winter asked.

And Joseph answered abstractedly, "Yes, sir. The note said eleven."

"You read the note?"

"No, sir, His Excellency read the note to me."

And Joseph went about testing each of the gilded chairs to see whether it had moved since he had last placed it. Joseph habitually scowled at furniture, expecting it to be impertinent, mischievous, or dusty. In a world where Mayor Orden was the leader of men, Joseph was the leader of furniture, silver, and dishes. Joseph was elderly and lean and serious, and his life was so complicated that only a profound man would know him to be simple. He saw nothing amazing about Doctor Winter's rolling thumbs; in fact he found them irritating. Joseph suspected that something pretty important was happening, what



The brass band of the invader was playing beautiful and sentimental music in the square by ten-thirty.

though it would not wait. They push the rolling world along with their shoulders."

And Joseph said, "Quite right, sir," simply because he was getting tired of saying, "Yes, sir."

JOSEPH did not approve of this line of conversation, since it did not help him to have an opinion about anything. If Joseph remarked to the cook later in the day, "A time-minded people, Annie," it would not make any sense. Annie would ask, "Who?" and then "Why?" and finally say, "That's nonsense, Joseph." Joseph had tried carrying Doctor Winter's remarks below-stairs before and it had always ended the same: Annie always discovered them to be nonsense.

Doctor Winter looked up from his thumbs and watched Joseph disciplining the chairs. "What's the Mayor doing?"

"Dressing to receive the colonel, sir."

"And you aren't helping him? He will be ill dressed by himself."

"Madame is helping him. Madame

THROUGH the glass window of the entrance door a helmeted face looked in and there was a rapping on the door. It seemed that some warm light went out of the room and a little greyness took its place.

Doctor Winter looked up at the clock and said, "They are early. Let them in, Joseph."

Joseph went to the door and opened it. A soldier stepped in, dressed in a long coat. He was helmeted and he carried a sub-machine gun over his arm. He glanced quickly about and then stepped aside. Behind him an officer stood in the doorway. The officer's uniform was common and it had rank showing only on the shoulders.

The officer stepped inside and looked at Doctor Winter. He was rather like an overdrawn picture of an English gentleman. He had a slouch, his face was red, his nose long but rather pleasing; he seemed about as unhappy in his uniform as most British general officers are. He stood in the doorway, staring at

IS DOWN

by

John Steinbeck

Doctor Winter, and he said, "Are you Mayor Orden, sir?"

Doctor Winter smiled, "No, no, I am not."

"You are an official, then?"

"No, I am the town doctor and I am a friend of the Mayor."

The officer said, "Where is Mayor Orden?"

"Dressing to receive you. You are the colonel?"

"No, I am not. I am Captain Bentick."

are some firearms here?" He opened a little leather book that he carried in his pocket.

Doctor Winter said, "You are thorough."

"Yes, our local man has been working here for some time."

Doctor Winter said, "I don't suppose you would tell who that man is?"

Bentick said, "His work is all done now. I don't suppose there would be any harm in telling. His name is Corell."

dressed in his official morning coat, with his chain of office about his neck. He had a large, white, spraying mustache and two smaller ones, one over each eye. His white hair was so recently brushed that only now were the hairs struggling to be free, to stand up again. He had been Mayor so long that he was the Idea-Mayor in the town. Even grown people when they saw the word "mayor," printed or written, saw Mayor Orden in their minds. He and his office were one. It had given him dignity and he had given it warmth.

Captain Bentick said, "No, ma'am, I'm only preparing for the colonel. Sergeant!"

The sergeant, who had been turning over pillows, looking behind pictures, came quickly to Mayor Orden and ran his hands over his pockets.

Captain Bentick said, "Excuse him, sir, it's regulations."

He glanced again at the little book in his hand. "Your Excellency, I think you have firearms here. Two items, I believe?"

Mayor Orden said, "Firearms? Guns, you mean, I guess. Yes, I have a shotgun and a sporting-rifle." He said deprecatingly, "You know, I don't hunt very much any more. I always think I'm going to, and then the season opens and I don't get out. I don't take the pleasure in it I used to."

Captain Bentick insisted, "Where are these guns, Your Excellency?"

The Mayor rubbed his cheek and tried to think. "Why, I think—" He turned to Madame. "Weren't they in the back of that cabinet in the bedroom with the walking-sticks?"

Madame said, "Yes, and every stitch of clothing in that cabinet smells of oil. I wish you'd put them somewhere else."

Captain Bentick said, "Sergeant!" and the sergeant went quickly into the bedroom.

"It's an unpleasant duty. I'm sorry," said the captain.

THE sergeant came back, carrying a double-barreled shotgun and a rather nice sporting-rifle with a shoulder strap. He leaned them against the side of the entrance door.

Captain Bentick said, "That's all, thank you, Your Excellency. Thank you, Madame."

He turned and bowed slightly to Doctor Winter. "Thank you, Doctor. Colonel Lanser will be here directly. Good morning!"

And he went out of the front door, followed by the sergeant with the two guns in one hand and the sub-machine gun over his right arm.

Madame said, "For a moment I thought he was the colonel. He was a rather nice-looking young man."

Doctor Winter said sardonically, "No, he was just protecting the colonel."

Madame was thinking, "I wonder how many officers will come?" And she looked at Joseph and saw that he was shamelessly eavesdropping. She shook her head at him and frowned and he went back to the little things he had been doing. He began dusting all over again.

And Madame said, "How many do you think will come?"

Doctor Winter pulled out a chair outrageously and sat down again. "I don't know," he said.

"Well"—she frowned at Joseph—"We've been talking it over. Should we

Turn to page 43

A moving three-part story by one of the foremost writers of our time. The scene is any conquered country at any time, its people, men and women like ourselves

Illustrations from the Twentieth-Century Fox moving picture of same title.

He bowed and Doctor Winter returned the bow slightly. Captain Bentick continued, as though a little embarrassed at what he had to say. "Our military regulations, sir, prescribe that we search for weapons before the commanding officer enters a room. We mean no disrespect, sir." And he called over his shoulder, "Sergeant!"

The sergeant moved quickly to Joseph, ran his hands over his pockets, and said, "Nothing, sir."

Captain Bentick said to Doctor Winter, "I hope you will pardon us." And the sergeant went to Doctor Winter and patted his pockets. His hands stopped at the inside coat pocket. He reached quickly in, brought out a little, flat, black leather case, and took it to Captain Bentick. Captain Bentick opened the case and found there a few simple surgical instruments—two scalpels, some surgical needles, some clamps, a hypodermic needle. He closed the case again and handed it back to Doctor Winter.

DOCTOR WINTER said, "You see, I am a country doctor. One time I had to perform an appendectomy with a kitchen knife. I have always carried these with me since then."

Captain Bentick said, "I believe there

And Doctor Winter said in astonishment, "George Corell? Why, that seems impossible! He's done a lot for this town. Why, he even gave prizes for the shooting-match in the hills this morning." And as he said it his eyes began to understand what had happened and his mouth closed slowly, and he said, "I see; that is why he gave the shooting-match. Yes, I see. But George Corell—that sounds impossible!"

The door to the left opened and Mayor Orden came in; he was digging in his right ear with his little finger. He was

FROM behind him Madame emerged, small and wrinkled and fierce. She considered that she had created this man out of whole cloth, had thought him up, and she was sure that she could do a better job if she had it to do again. Only once or twice in her life had she ever understood all of him, but the part of him which she knew, she knew intricately and well. No little appetite or pain, no carelessness or meanness in him escaped her; no thought or dream or longing in him ever reached her. And yet several times in her life she had seen the stars.

She stepped around the Mayor and she took his hand and pulled his finger out of his outraged ear and pushed his hand to his side, the way she would take a



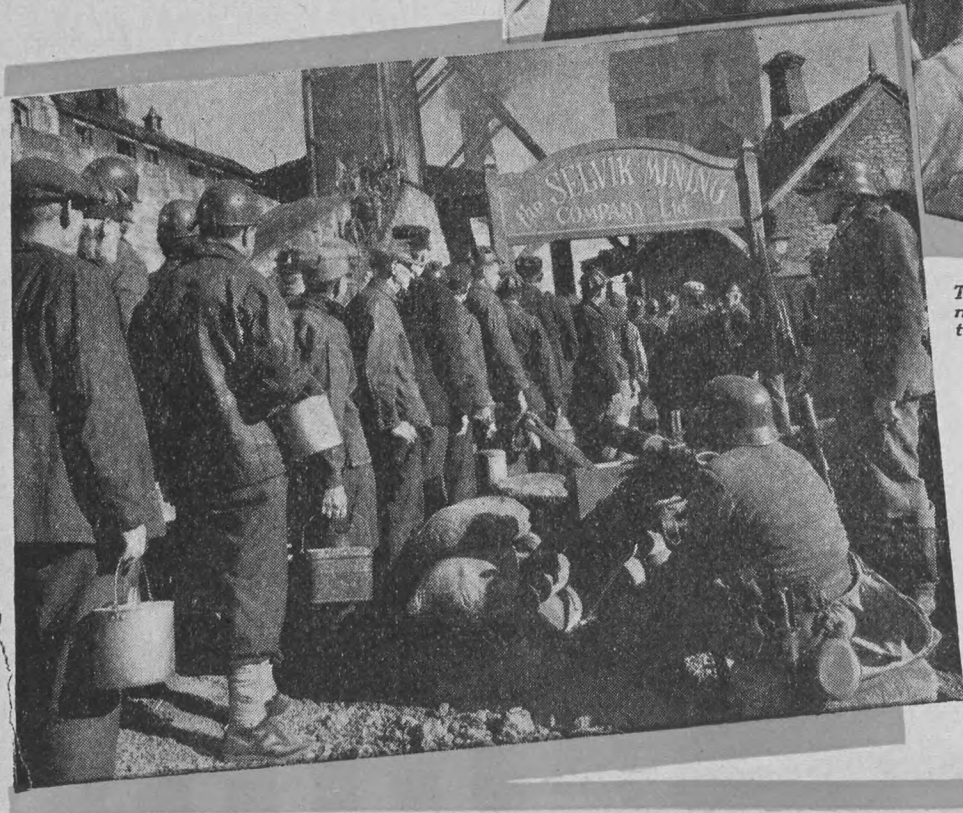
The men continued sullenly to work in the coal mine. Captain Loft reported that Alex, about to quit and ordered back, had struck Bentick.

baby's thumb away from his mouth.

"I don't believe for a moment it hurts as much as you say," she said, and to Doctor Winter, "He won't let me fix his eyebrows."

"It hurts," said Mayor Orden.

"Very well, if you want to look like that there is nothing I can do about it." She straightened his already straight tie. "I'm glad you're here, Doctor," she said. "How many do you think will come?" And then she looked up and saw Captain Bentick. "Oh," she said, "the colonel!"



MILES AND MILES OF TREES

P.F.R.A. assists 80 farmers at Conquest, Sask., to plant nearly 400 miles of trees and test their effect on crop yields and soil drifting

OVER in England, at Windsor Park, a magnificent row of huge Elm trees more than two miles in length and well over two hundred years old is being cut down. Viewed from these comparatively treeless prairies in western Canada, from which point we cannot see the disease which is reported to have attacked these ancient monarchs of the park, this seems a tragedy. Trees do not grow easily on the prairies. We have to work for the comfort and protection of their shade; and what a lot of work there is still ahead of us if we are to provide our farm homes with the beauty of trees, our fruit and vegetable gardens with the protection which trees afford from the cold winter, and guard our crops from the winds which cause our soil to drift and our plants to shrivel up from the loss of moisture evaporated from the soil by the hot, dry winds.

The Dominion government, during the last 40 years, has supplied well over 185 million trees from the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan. Since the P.F.R.A. was established in 1935, tree planting has been put to another use than beautifying and protecting farmsteads. Perhaps one should say, rather, that greater emphasis has been given to a utility value of shelterbelts, which had been recognized for years by farsighted individuals across the prairies. At Lyleton, Manitoba; Conquest, Saskatchewan; Aneroid, Saskatchewan, and at Porter Lake, Alberta, what are known as Field Crop Shelterbelt Associations have been formed for the experimental planting of large-scale shelterbelt systems. By the end of 1942, a total of 5,920,507 seed-

lings had been planted in these four areas, or a combined total of 698 miles. Each of these areas consists of a fairly compact group of farms which approximate one township in size, or 36 square miles; and the object of the association is to determine to what extent such an extensive system of shelterbelts will exert a beneficial influence on crop production in the area, by trapping snow in order to conserve a greater supply of moisture, and by reducing the drifting and drying effects of wind.

The association at Conquest is not only the oldest of the four Shelterbelt Associations, but the largest, covering an area approximately seven by nine miles, in which area the majority of the farms are co-operating. When The Country Guide visited Conquest late last summer, we learned that within this seven by nine mile area 383 miles of field shelters had been planted, by a total of over 80 farmers.

It was not without considerable difficulty that this first association got going. P. H. Kennedy, of Conquest, may

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FREE TREES FOR BETTER FARMS

The Sutherland Forest Nursery Station has been operating for thirty-two years and has shipped many millions of trees to western farms

TIME, the grim reaper, separates the past from the present and future with unfailing regularity and precision. As the ripened grain falls from the teeth of the binder, so the years that are cut away by The Old Man with a Scythe, fall into history. As nations go, Canada is still a child; western Canada is but an infant; yet we, too, have a history which, though short in point of time, is crowded with the romance of pioneering and is marked freely with the evidences of rewards and penalties. It is but a single step in the progress of a nation and it seems but yesterday to those who were a part of the great horde of home-seekers and land-seekers that invaded western Canada in the first decade of this century, yet nearly half a century has passed since the great tide of immigration set in. It was the last great opportunity for free land. Vast stretches of fertile and inviting prairie stretched between the Great Lakes and the Rockies. The farmer and the farmer's son from Ontario, from the States to the south of us, and from England and Scotland, joined the man with the sheep-skin coat, in a long ten-year crusade to wrest this free land from the grip of idleness.

With these home-seekers on the wide open spaces of western Canada came memories of pleasant places, shady trees, green grass and running brooks. In the first joys of homesteading, these things were perhaps not missed so much, but the cold winds of winter, and the hot, dry wind of summer soon made necessary some protection. Trees, shelterbelts, soon came to be accepted as necessary by many pioneer families. Government assistance in this direction, which had been begun in 1901, was insufficient to meet the demand. The

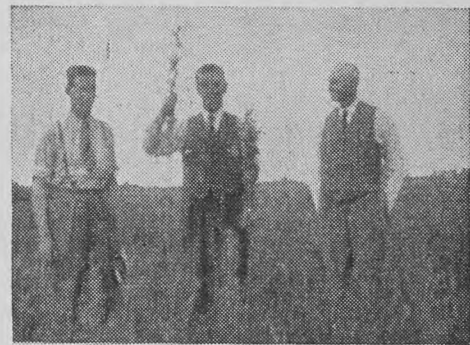
Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head was swamped with requests for trees to meet the demand of the newer, as well as the older settled districts. Thus it was that 32 years ago, in the summer of 1912, a half-section of land was secured at Sutherland, just four miles from the ambitious young city of Saskatoon; and a second Forest Nursery Station was established to assist in growing the required millions of young trees for distribution across the wide open prairies.

Today, it is like crossing the threshold of another world to enter that half-section of land. James McLean, who retired from the superintendency of Sutherland about two years ago, had been its superintendent since 1912. Its groves and roadways, its lawns and flower beds, its tall trees and massed shrubs, as well as its hedge fields where the young seedlings are grown each year for distribution, were all developed under his watchful eye. He was succeeded by W. L. Kerr, formerly in charge of tree fruits at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden; and Mr. Kerr, we have thought, is one of those individuals who combines a natural liking for growing things, with a keen interest in his work and a good background of knowledge.

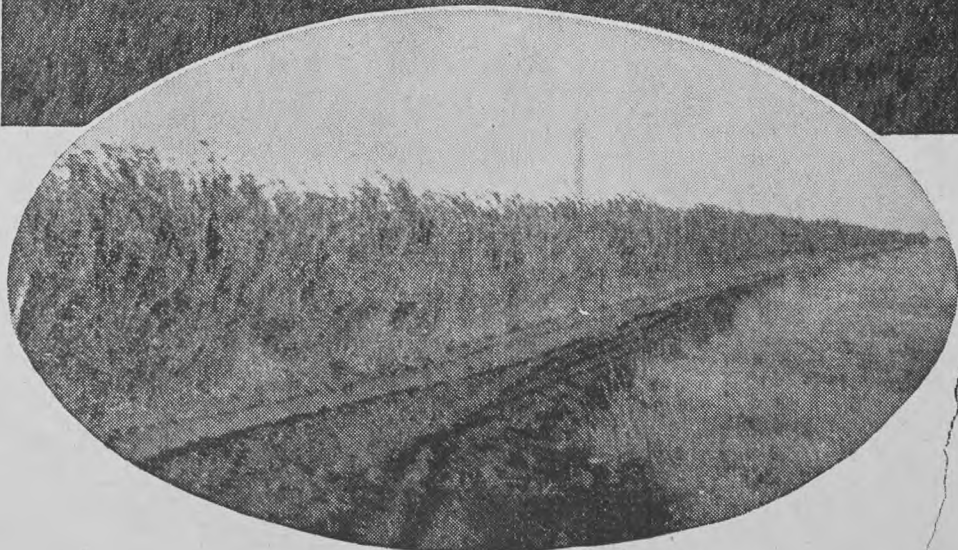
Distribution during the war years has not been as great as in the years preceding the deluge of German arrogance. They still go out in millions, but the millions are fewer; mostly because farmers have been deprived of their help, and they lack the time to give the necessary preparation to the soil in advance of tree planting. They lack time, also, to plant and tend the small two-year-old seedlings and the cuttings which are distributed from the Forest Nursery Station.

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Large oval: In these sheltered plots many thousands of young seedling caragana, box elder, elm, ash and cottonwood are growing for distribution from the Forest Nursery Station, Sutherland, Sask. Above: A portion of the spacious well-treed grounds at Sutherland. Small oval: A very tall-growing, slender caragana found among the caragana seedlings.—Guide photos.



Top and right: Comparison of crop growth 50 yards and 5 yards away from shelterbelt. Below: Cross-country view of the Conquest shelterbelt area showing shelterbelts four to the half-mile across the Frank Tyler and Mrs. J. Sibbald farms. Oval: Two-row caragana hedge planted on the Ira Clark farm, Ardath, in 1936.



Whistling Texas

"COME on, Tex, let's have that new tune. What's wrong with you? Never seen a ship before?"

At this sally a roar of laughter went up from the other dockhands gathered round but no response came from Whistling Texas himself. His eyes, oddly youthful in a thin lined face, were fixed on the slim grey vessel which had slipped into the harbor during the night. His slight figure in faded overalls was held erect in a way it had not been before. They watched him with curiosity but no one intruded further upon his silence.

A queer guy, Tex, but one everybody had grown to like—and to respect. All the years that he'd been haunting this Atlantic waterfront he'd never told anyone his real name nor where he hailed from, and no one ever asked him. When he first came he earned a living by helping with heavy loads. Later he had to be satisfied with doing errands and earning a few pennies by whistling. Those were bare days but he never asked a soul for a handout and he never took a drink.

Now he was a member of the Dock Workers' Union, for the boss had got him on the spare list as checker. He didn't earn much but he could show a Union card and so could come in to the docks the way he used to.

He still whistled though,—he loved to. That's how he came by his name. At times you'd hear him whistling for tourists from the top of a pile on a passenger dock. Again you'd find him in the fo'castle of a loading ship, whistling jigs for the boys, but no matter where it was he always finished off with The Minstrel Boy or Tommy Lad. Likely he had a son somewhere, a sailor maybe, and that's why he watched for ships.

Vaguely aware of the scrutiny of the waiting group, Whistling Texas let his gaze come slowly back from the anchored vessel. He smiled apologetically, as a good-natured voice called, "Dream-in' weren't ye? Well, now you're awake let's have that tune."

There was a moment's hesitation,

then putting two fingers between his lips he began.

Accustomed as they were to the power he possessed it was hard to surprise them; but the poignant sweetness of the first few notes hushed their voices into sudden stillness. These were not the tunes a fellow heard over the radio or in the dance halls. Tex could whistle them all right, but he wasn't doing it now. This was something different. Something that made you think of

The dock was crowded with boxes, bales and crates, but Texas threaded his way down its length without being aware of anything to avoid. One desire propelled him—to get away where he could not see the boat. Away from the sight of its slim grey shape he could surely overcome this insane feeling that he might be its commander! And what if he were? How could a no-good whistler get close enough to see an officer of the Royal Canadian Navy?

To his mates Tex was a queer old character. He haunted the waterfront and put them under the spell of old tunes

by

MARGARET BEMISTER

when you were a boy in the woods. That is the song of the thrush; and that low warbling trill, what bird makes it? Now you are out in the open. There's the call of the Meadow Lark. You are racing in the wind with your kite, laughing with the fun of being alive.

But the music has changed. Those low notes, soft and sad, bring you back. You remember that all this was long ago. You are a wise guy now, hard—and lonely.

With a quick short breath strangely like a sob the whistling ceased. Texas turned abruptly and walked away. The men on the wharf looked after him for a moment, then without speaking moved over to the waiting piles and began to work.

And if he could, dare he trust himself to do so?

HE had reached the bare room where he slept, and closing the door behind him, stood irresolute for a few seconds. Then stooping he drew a suitcase from under the bed, untied the cord that held it shut, and took out an old wallet. Its

only contents were a photograph and a newspaper clipping. With shaking hands Texas held them to the fading light and gazed at the faces pictured there as a miser might at his gold.

The photograph was that of a small boy. His hand rested on the head of a collie dog, and his frank eyes smiled with ready friendliness. His erect little body was held with an air of distinction.

The newspaper clipping, from which Texas had cut the printed words—words dated from an East Coast port reporting that Laidly R. Seaforth, Lieutenant, senior grade, had been advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Canadian Navy—was that of a young man in uniform. He was the little boy grown tall. There was the same air of distinction, the same frankness in the strong young face, and the eyes meeting his own steadily, held a hint of a smile in their depths.

Texas' heart swelled. This was his son! No one knew it. No one ever would. To the boy, his mother and everyone else, he, the father was dead. The summer day when he had begun the usual excuses for another broken promise, he and Linda had quarrelled. Her voice had been low. It always was, no matter how

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Illustrated by
JOHN
STABLES

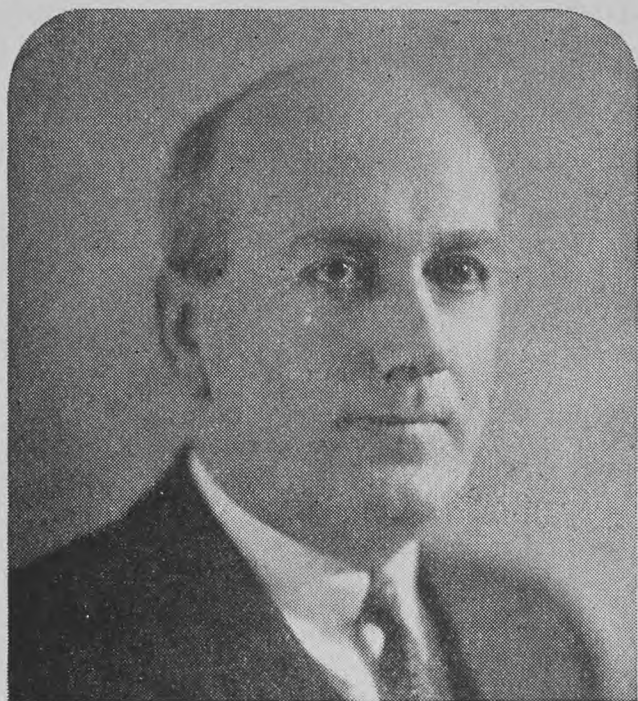


"He is asking for someone. Who would it be?" asked the officer.

WHEN HE COMES HOME

As a soldier, sailor or airman doffs his uniform he finds that the machinery of rehabilitation is built and in operation

By WALTER S. WOODS



The author, Walter S. Woods, Associate Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health.

I SHOULD like to begin this article by carrying you back to August 19, 1942, and painting a word picture. It is the morning of Dieppe, and in landing barges crossing the English Channel on that gallant expedition is a force of hundreds of members of the Canadian army overseas. Included are the Fusiliers Mont-Royal.

In one of the barges carrying this French-Canadian regiment are twin brothers, whose home is in Montreal. They enlisted together. They trained together and now they are going into their first Canadian action side by side. It is history now how the Fusiliers Mont-Royal distinguished themselves in the grim fighting on the Dieppe beaches and in the town itself. The story of the twin brothers, however, is not so well known.

Early in the action one of the brothers was wounded. A piece of shrapnel lodged in his leg and a second in his chest. This did not stop him. He carried on until his left arm was blown off and he collapsed on the streets of Dieppe. The second brother had become separated from him but, in the course of the fighting, he returned to that area and found the first brother lying desperately wounded. He carried him down to the landing barges and then returned to the battle. That was the last heard of him until some months later when he was reported a prisoner of war in Germany.

Meanwhile the brother who had lost the arm had returned safely to England. His arm healed and he was sent to hospital in Canada. Here he came under the terms of our rehabilitation program. Preparations were made for his return to civil life while he was still in hospital. When he was ready for employment there was a job ready for him—one that had been selected with due regard to his capabilities. Today that young man is a blue print machine operator in one of Montreal's large industries. The report of his employers to us is that he is doing excellent work.

I HAVE cited the case of a disabled young man first because it may be expected that those who have suffered disabilities will offer the severest test of the program. Amputation cases up until the present have not been numerous. The last report I had compiled on March 15 of this year, showed that so far in this war 389 Canadians have lost limbs. Of these 145 are now regularly employed. A total of 67 are still in

hospital overseas, with 52 in hospital in Canada. A further 62, no longer hospitalized, are on the strength of the armed forces with another 23 taking training. Seven are prisoners of war, five are in receipt of special compassionate pensions, which differ from the regular war disability pension, three are attending university and four have since died.

Of this total of 389 there are only 22 on whom we have no up-to-date reports and it may safely be assumed that these 22 have solved their own problems; otherwise we would have heard of them.

These are the figures on those who have suffered amputations. They indicate that the program for them is sound, and that ahead of the war amputees lies a future which will be as wide, in its horizons, as the men themselves are prepared to make it.

What is the situation in regard to those who are physically fit? So far in this war more than 100,000 men have been discharged from the three armed services. A total of more than 91,000 jobs have been found for these people since April 1, 1942. At the end of January of this year National Selective Service reported only about 3,100 ex-service people of this

fortunately is elastic. The program can be strengthened where experience shows strengthening is needed.

The war was not many months old when Canada began making its plans for the peace. One of the first steps taken was the formation of a rehabilitation division in the Department of Pensions and National Health. It was this division which was charged with the responsibility of producing a blueprint for rehabilitation, and with converting the blueprint into sound, smooth working machinery. Experience in the first Great War had shown us many things. Among them was the fact that of primary importance was the building of a strong administrative organization, for there is nothing more true than that imperfect administration can ruin the finest legislation.

WE commenced the appointment of Veterans Welfare Officers at key points across the Dominion. These men were selected with care. The first requisite was that they should be ex-service men, for it was important they should understand the outlook of the men with whom they would have to deal. They had to be diplomats. They had to be sympathetic; but above all they had to be capable and energetic, for they are the link between the Department of Pensions and National Health and the ex-service men.

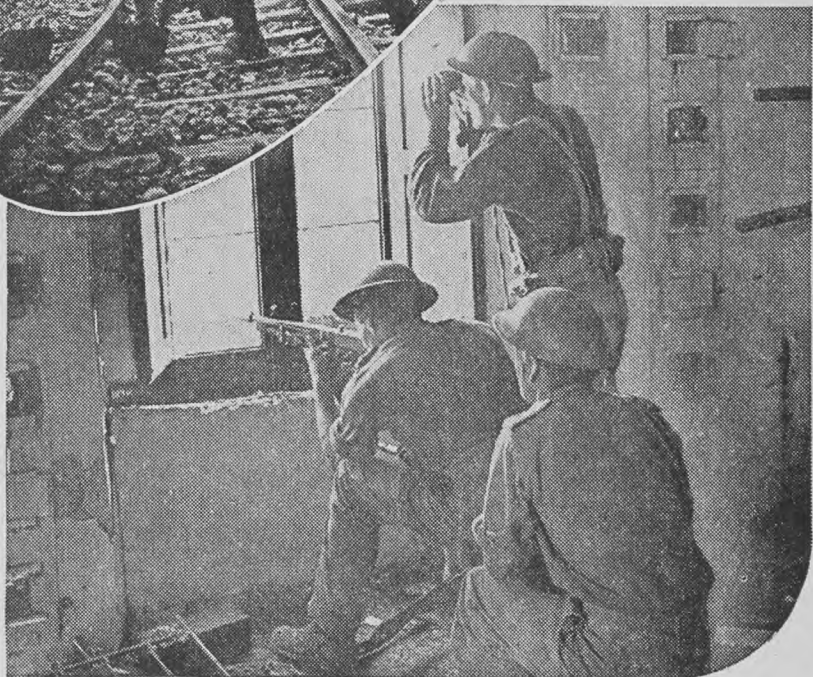
Although their function is not actually to place veterans in jobs, they are the liaison between the ex-service man and the job-filling agency—National Selective Service. For that reason our Welfare Officers are installed in Employment and Selective Service offices.

They are liaison too between the veteran and the District Rehabilitation Boards. As guides and counsellors—their primary function—they are the first to see the ex-service man who wants vocational training,

who wants to go to university or who needs some form of temporary financial assistance. This assistance, as well as training and completion of education come within the jurisdiction of the District Rehabilitation Boards. These boards—second of our decentralized agencies—have the power to authorize these grants and all necessary training.



The rage of battle—war scenes on the Italian front.



war registered for employment. This total was considerably less than the number discharged by the armed services during the month, and only represents the inevitable proportion in process of changing jobs in such a large group.

Under the legislation which has been passed for the rehabilitation of ex-service personnel subsistence grants have been paid to approximately 7,000, with the majority of those receiving grants at present taking courses in vocational training. Young people are going back to university to complete their education on these grants and with all their fees paid. A minority are receiving benefits during periods when they are fit and available for work and awaiting suitable employment.

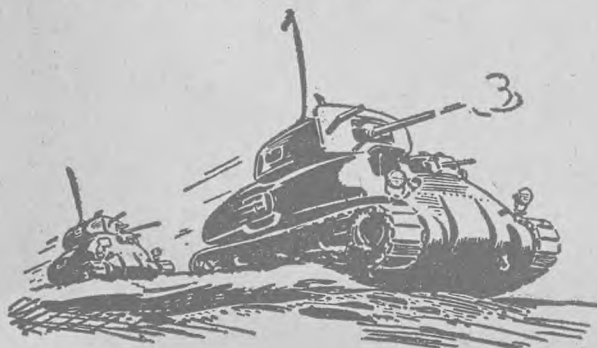
These are the results which have been accomplished up until the present time. We hope and believe the plans which have been laid will be equally effective when the war ends and when the demobilization rate becomes greatly accelerated.

I have given the picture of the results before explaining the plan, because I believe that the discharges of this pre-peace period will enable us to test the program which we will have ready for final demobilization. So far there have been weaknesses and adjustments made accordingly. The system, for-

They too, are sympathetic to the veteran. He is given every assistance in preparing and presenting his application.

It was realized early that those disabled as a result of their war service presented a specialized type of problem. Taking this into account the appointment of Personal Services Welfare Officers was authorized.

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THE Country GUIDE

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Stability and the Farmer

Plans for the stabilization of national currencies and exchange after the war are reported to be making good headway. These things may look dim and distant from a prairie farm, but let no farmer think that they do not affect him. They vitally affect him, right where he lives. Almost everything he produces is on an export basis. Whether or not he gets enough money to liquidate his debts and look the world in the eye depends on what the surplus fetches after taking a trip on a freighter. Ninety-five per cent of a product may never make the trip, as is normally the case with butter, but on what the other five per cent is worth when it reaches Liverpool or London depends what he gets for the 100 per cent. Stable world money conditions and stable rates of exchange are vital to his prosperity. He has only to go back a few years in his own experience to recall what unstable money conditions and unstable exchange can do to him.

* * *

When Britain slithered off the gold standard in September, 1931, an additional factor was added to the cost of landing Canadian produce on British soil. It was the discount on the pound sterling. When a pound's worth of wheat or bacon or cheese arrived overseas, it was not worth \$4.86, but whatever the pound was worth in Canadian funds. In the last three months of 1932 it was worth less than \$3.80. During that period No. 2 Northern was worth about four bushels to the dollar back at country points. Exchange alone was costing more than half as much as the farmer got for growing the stuff. For a considerable period during those sodden early years of the depression, due to exchange on wheat alone, the farmers were losing money about as fast as the three provincial governments put together were spending it. If the money thus lost could have been applied to the farmers' debts, they would have been disappearing faster than they are today.

* * *

So has the livestock farmer an interest in stabilized exchange. In October, 1932, the average price of choice steers on the Winnipeg market was \$3.76. Due to the depreciation of sterling, overseas shipments of cattle had been choked off altogether. Exchange would have cost \$20 on a 1,200-pound steer. It had got to the point where the exchange on the price of a steer equalled the cost of shipping him from Winnipeg to Birkenhead. Freight and exchange together just about equalled what the farmer got for nurturing the beast. The hog raisers also have reason to remember those times. Bacon hogs went below \$3.00. Exchange was lopping as much as \$2.80 off the return for a 200-pound select. On storage eggs, in the fall of 1932, the loss, due to exchange, was greater than the price the farmers had received for the same eggs when they went into the coolers the previous summer. Australia, because of her depreciated currency, could and did land butter in Halifax and break the butter market after paying 5¼ cents a pound in tariff and excise.

* * *

All this happened to the farmer during the depression, which later merged into the war. During the war the nations have been rapidly accumulating experience in the control of currencies and exchange.

They are determined that the war of ideologies will not be followed by another war of depreciated currencies. Economists and treasury technicians of 34 countries have agreed on a plan to establish an \$8,000,000,000 gold-based stabilization fund designed to restore international finance and promote world prosperity. The primary purposes of the plan are to promote international monetary co-operation through a permanent institution; to facilitate the healthy expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability and avoid competitive exchange depreciation; to assist war-torn countries in restarting their industry and agriculture; and to keep the trade between countries in a more balanced condition. Plans can be blueprinted by experts; but it is finally up to the governments of the nations to put them in operation. To a greater extent than perhaps he realizes, the future prosperity of the farmer is bound up with the success of such a plan.

* * *

Rehabilitation and reconstruction mean more than the enactment of social legislation, necessary and excellent though it may be. They mean more than blueprinting make-work programs which may be, but should never be needed. They include the elimination of financial exploitation, which was dealt with on this page one month ago. They include international plans for stabilizing international trade relations and avoiding orgies of inflation and competitive currency depreciation such as characterized the inter-war period. And they include other things which will be dealt with in future issues. The world is not going to be turned into a demi-paradise by post-war planners. Our children and grandchildren will be left some things to worry about. But a lot of postwar planning has got to be done and the plans have got to be implemented by appropriate legislation and co-ordinated international action—or else. For one thing is certain, if the present system, as our socialistic friends call it, is not made to furnish a reasonable measure of stabilized prosperity to the common man, there is going to be some experimentation with some other kind of system.

No Land Boom Wanted

Auction sales have become a popular diversion as well as a business event across the countryside. Last fall and again this spring, it was common to see up to 20 farm auctions advertised in a single issue of a weekly newspaper. The cry of the auctioneer was heard in the land. There are no ceilings to control bidding at a farm auction sale. Prices paid were high. In some cases they were fantastically high.

Auction sales mean that land is changing hands. Either it is being rented to neighbors, or it is being sold to neighbors or strangers. Mortgage companies and other lending institutions report great activity in their land sales departments. Such activity is generally accompanied by increases in farm land prices. It is to be hoped, fervently, that no land boom will emerge from the present conditions.

In the last war there was a land boom. Twenty wheat sent land prices soaring. Many farmers sold out and retired to the villages or to the coast. Then came the postwar slump. In many cases their farms, run down and weed infested, came back on their hands. In other cases the purchasers, to protect their equity, struggled manfully and often hopelessly, to pay for land bought at inflation prices with farm products sold at depression levels. Much of the financial distress on these western plains stems right back through the great depression to the fantastic prices of the first war inflation period.

This western country wants no repetition of that. A land boom would be the worst thing that could happen to it. One thing is certain, there is nothing close at hand, or on the horizon, or behind the horizon, in the general agricultural picture to warrant a land boom. So far, farmers have acted wisely. Since the recovery in farm prices, they are getting out of debt. That is the

proper thing to do, when prices are relatively satisfactory. The time to incur longtime obligations is when prices are low.

Our First Duty

The grand total cost of this war to date is nearing the \$1,000 billion mark. It has cost about twice as much as the total wealth in all its forms of the North American Continent from the Arctic Ocean to the Panama Canal.

Canada has not welshed on doing her share in financing this war. Already we have sunk in it over a thousand dollars for every man, woman and child in the country. It is now costing us \$100 million a week. That is ten times the pre-war expenditure of the federal government. But Canada will keep right on making her share of the sacrifice till the war is won and the ravaging beasts who sought to destroy the world with war will themselves have been destroyed.

But money is not the greatest sacrifice. It doesn't cost blood to buy a Victory Bond. The real sacrifice is by those fine young fellows, suddenly become grim, determined, purposeful men, who have died or are willing to die in the crusade against the greatest menace that ever threatened the civilized world. Well they might say, as was said of old in the Roman Circus, "We who are about to die salute you."

They will not fail us. We must not fail them. We must not fail them now, as they face every horror that science can invent; nor when they come home, and enter on that other great adventure of finding their place in a world that is again at peace. They will do their duty. We must do ours. Their immediate duty is to destroy the enemy. Ours is to do as well in subscribing to the Sixth Victory Loan as we did in the Fifth and the Fourth and to make all possible sacrifices in supporting the men who are willing to face death in any form that we may live in peace and freedom.

The More Distant Purpose

The House was in committee. It was discussing the War Appropriation Bill. Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defense for Air was speaking. His closing remarks express sentiments which call forth a fervid Amen from every Canadian heart:

"Our boys must be given a new target, some task to look forward to, to soften the impact of the inevitable let-down; and that target must be attacked with all the ambition and all the patriotic fervor of their war-time activity. A great man promised victory in the war through blood, sweat and tears, and we can set another task; the making of Canada, through labor and perseverance and energy. Let the brawn and the brain and the courage of these thousands of young men be turned to the development of their own country, and no nation on God's green earth can equal us. Let us emphasize the spiritual side of the peacetime task at least as much as the material side. When these boys return to Canada this country will be theirs, but theirs to mould, to develop, to build and to make capable of fulfilling its great destiny as a nation. The true glamor of peace must be made to replace the transient glamor of war. We have told our boys what a noble and heroic thing it was to apply themselves to the science of war. Let us tell them what a noble thing it is to apply themselves to the arts of peace. We have taught them how to destroy; let us teach them how to build. They went forth to defend Canada; let them go forth to develop Canada. Let our boys understand that when the last gun has been fired and the last bomb dropped, their task will have only begun. Duties and responsibilities as heavy as those they now bear await them on their return; duties and responsibilities and opportunities too, if we make them for them, limited only by the great extent of their country, and by its vast potential resources, industrial, natural and commercial. They will have conquered a hard, bitter human enemy; they can and will conquer natural obstacles. Let them subjugate the land, exploit the waters and control the air of this country. They will not only have won a livelihood; they will have served their country truly and well. Let them not believe for one instant that the end of the war is the end of all things for them. The great adventure of fighting, the hazard of dying for their country will be over, but the greatest adventure, the strenuous one of living for their country, will be only beginning."

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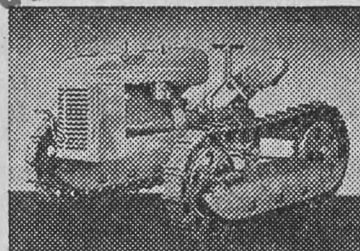
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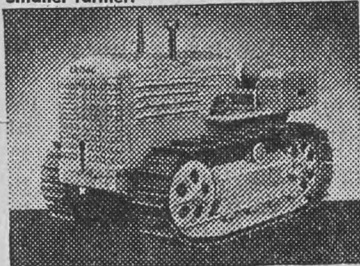
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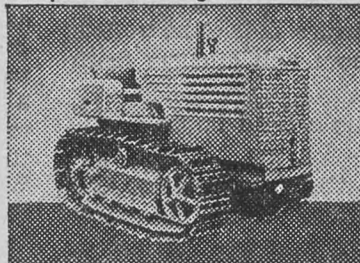
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Conference on Packing House Labor

Packing Industry in Western Canada Needs 1,000 Men Now and Few in Sight From National Selective Service

THE governments of the three prairie provinces are expected to make strong recommendations to Ottawa authorities on the subject of increased labor supplies for western packing houses, as a result of a conference held in Regina on Saturday, April 22. These representations will also apply to the cases of men now engaged in packing plants who are subject to call from the armed services during the next few months. A third anticipated result of the conference is that officials of the United Packing House Workers of America will meet with representatives of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, in order to iron out certain sore points, now said by the Union to militate against efficient operation of western packing houses.

The Regina conference was called by the Unions, and was attended by representatives of local unions at all packing house centres from Winnipeg to Edmonton, as well as by 11 representatives of four large packing companies; representatives of organized agriculture and livestock associations; F. White, Regional Director of National Selective Service; J. S. Palmer, representing the Saskatchewan War Mobilization Board; the Hon. D. L. Campbell, minister of agriculture for Manitoba; and several officials of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture including the Hon. J. G. Taggart, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, and chairman of the Canadian Meat Board, who was also chairman of the conference.

For the second time during the war, western packing plants were glutted with livestock. Several plants, during the conference week, had shut off deliveries until accumulations could be cleared away. Yards at Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Edmonton were full, and shut-offs were in effect at Regina, Prince Albert, Edmonton and Winnipeg. In some cases, yard hogs were being bought, but country buying discontinued. In other cases, a shut-off was imminent, and in all cases the farmer incurs substantial losses as the result of hogs growing into weights unsuitable for the high prices, shrinkage, uncertainty and confusion, and is the innocent victim.

An admirable factual survey of the situation was presented on behalf of the packers by F. M. Baker, western representative of the packers council. The impossibility of accurate forecasting of numbers of livestock to be marketed, was clearly shown by the fact that while government surveys of cattle numbers revealed an increase of cattle on farms of 10 per cent in December, 1942, over the previous year, and a further 16 per cent last December over the year before; and while marketings in 1943 showed a small decrease over the previous year, prairie cattle marketings for the first 13 weeks of 1944 increased 44 per cent over a year ago. Marketings of calves have decreased, on the whole, during the last four years, but increased 30 per cent during the first three months of 1944, over a year ago. Western hog marketings have increased in four years from 2½ to 4½ millions. Government surveys estimated that the West would increase hog marketings by 34 per cent over the same period in 1943. The actual increase was 80 per cent, notwithstanding that the December estimate indicated only a 38 per cent increase in hogs on western farms. Sheep and lamb marketings show little change over the past four years, but actual marketings during the first quarter of 1944 have increased 37 per cent over a year ago.

THERE has always been some movement of livestock East, either for feed or slaughter. In the case of hogs, it is particularly desirable to slaughter in the West; yet last fall, it was necessary to ship about four times as many live hogs East as in the year previous. This excess movement East has continued on the same scale during the first quarter of 1944.

Putting it briefly, the packers' viewpoint of future marketings, as expressed through Mr. Baker at Regina, is that

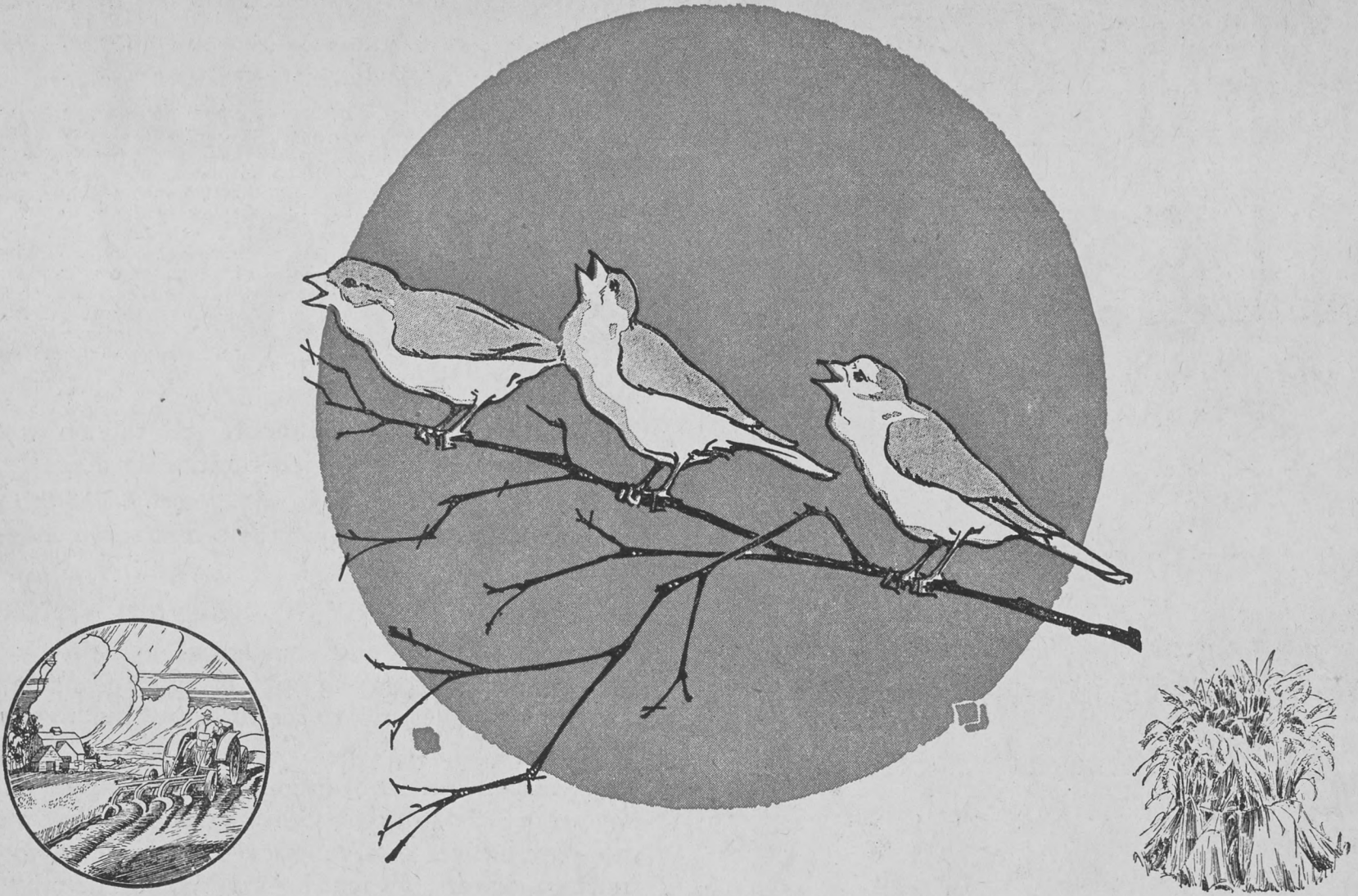
for the first six months of 1944, cattle marketings will show a 40 per cent increase over 1943. Substantial increases will occur with calves and sheep; but these numbers, while adding to the problem, will not govern the solution. It is calculated that hog marketings during April and May will show 60 per cent increase over a year ago; 50 per cent increase during June, July and August; and 10 per cent from September through to December. The latter estimate is surprising, and several persons at the conference thought it inaccurate.

This, then, was the livestock marketing outlook as presented at Regina, and generally regarded as an excellent summary of the situation. The other side of the picture is the manpower situation. Peak capacity in western plants, with operating staffs numbering 10,000 and working 55 hours per week, is estimated on the basis of December, 1943, operation, at 159,000 hogs, 9,600 cattle, and the usual quantity of calves, sheep and lambs weekly. At present, the Union agreement calls for a 50-hour week, equivalent to a 10 per cent reduction in output. Total operating staffs are now 1,000 persons short of full complement, equivalent to an additional 10 per cent reduction in potential output. Absenteeism of a voluntary character accounts for five per cent reduction in efficiency. Sickness and other involuntary absenteeism averages a further five to seven per cent reduction. Holidays with pay bring a still further five per cent reduction during the summer months. Civic and statutory holidays provide a further drain on working time, while the present situation is aggravated by the fact that, as of the middle of April, 616 men then in the plants were subject to call-up before May 31, and a further 391 farmers who came into the plants last fall were subject to return to their farms, if, and when needed. Should all men be called up who were subject to call, and all farmers who came into the plants last fall return to the farm, a further 1,000 men would be required.

THE Regina conference was probably a disappointment to Union representatives. Certain matters in which they were vitally interested, and which they felt could contribute materially to an increase in operating efficiency, were matters with which the packers' representatives present were not prepared to deal. Matters such as the maintenance of contract, a suggested bonus by the Dominion government to packing house labor in order to attract workers from higher-paid war industries, the question of equal pay to women for equal work, and other matters of a similar nature, were deemed to be questions which could only be properly negotiated between the Union and top management of the plants.

Producer representatives present were comparatively helpless. Their sympathies probably would be with the men doing the hard work in the plants. Their own livestock and farm incomes were at stake to a very considerable extent. The Regional Director of the National Selective Service reported that combined listings of those seeking employment in the 29 offices throughout the prairie provinces totalled less than 4,000 men and less than 3,000 women. Some 6,000 persons only were available to fill registered requests for nearly 19,000 men, and more than 5,000 women. Between October 30, 1943, and April 13, this year, National Selective Service had placed 6,419 men and 2,330 females in the packing industry of the prairie regions. The manpower pool, which was available last fall, simply does not exist at present, while other industries associated with the war would require a substantial number of the men at present now available. About 14,000 people have left agriculture for work in industries during the winter months since September, 1943, and it is now necessary for them to return to the farms. Union representatives pointed out that men who had left the packing industry

Turn to page 16



... Tomorrow, The Song ...

● The Western farmer, with faith, patience and courage born of long devotion to the soil, approaches a new season of work and responsibility. His is the buoyant hope expressed in the famous lines of the "Warrior's Song":—

*"Fight on and faint not
Though the day be weary and the toil seem long.
Today the noise of battle; tomorrow the Song!"*

Much of the farmer's work is necessarily patient drudgery at the start of a new season, which, however, must be diligently performed before the result and the reward are seen. Slowly the pattern emerges. Gradually the significance of the plan behind the work becomes clear. The brown earth turns to green. Then to pale gold. Finally to the ripper gold of harvest . . . and behind all is seen the

Master Plan that is not of human hand or brain.

Better than most, the farmer understands the spirit of the "Warrior's Song," for it is in this spirit that the labor of seedtime must be carried through . . . Many weeks of anxious thought and continuing labor, despite all hazards, are necessary before the hopes of May can be fulfilled in September.

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You can do something substantial to help by buying Victory Bonds. It is the duty of every Canadian. It is our job, here at home, to see to it that our fighting men do not lack for anything.

True, vast quantities of munitions and supplies and foods have gone forward to all fighting fronts . . . but more and more munitions and supplies will be called for. They must go forward without let-up. You can help by buying Victory Bonds.

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You'd like to save some money, you say. Well, most farmers have bigger incomes now than for many years. Victory Bonds provide an opportunity to save money for things you will want later on.

You can save money as you get it . . . by buying Victory Bonds on convenient deferred payments. Take advantage of this opportunity.


Canada needs every dollar that you can save. Put off buying everything that you can do without until the war is over and lend your money to Canada to help to win Victory.



Put Victory First

WHEN THE VICTORY LOAN

ASK HIM TO SHOW YOU THIS LETTER



The Manager, _____ (DATE) _____
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Dear Sir:

I enclose application form agreeing to purchase \$ _____ (par value) of 3% Sixth Victory Loan Bonds to which is attached cheque for an initial payment of \$ _____.


I promise to pay you the balance of the purchase price plus accrued interest at 3% per annum within six months from the date of this letter.

Yours very truly,

 (PURCHASER)

 (ADDRESS)

*INITIAL PAYMENT SHOULD BE AT LEAST 10% OF PAR VALUE



YOU CAN USE IT TO BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS through any bank on PAYMENTS CONVENIENT TO YOU

You can buy Victory Bonds with cash which you have saved . . . and you can buy more bonds with money as you get it, on convenient deferred payments. Every Victory Loan salesman has printed copies of the deferred payment letter above. (You can also get this form letter at any bank.) All you do is write in the name of your bank and the amount of the bonds you wish to buy and sign it.

You make a first payment of at least 10% of the amount of the bonds you buy and pay the balance when it is convenient for you to do so, within the next six months. Bonds earn 3% for you and this income pays the interest on the loan during this period. Be sure to buy Victory Bonds on this plan as well as for cash.

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for the services or for war industries were, for the most part, younger men. Their absence imposed heavier responsibility on the older experienced men remaining. In addition to their own work, they have to train the inexperienced men; and especially on the killing floor, where the carcasses move steadily, labor

turnover is very large and absenteeism is greatest. The Conference therefore dispersed with the hope that the three prairie governments, acting on behalf of the farmer as well as the packing industry, would be able to exert sufficient pressure and influence to relieve a very dangerous and difficult situation.

Five Spring Bull Sales

FIVE principal sales of pure-bred bulls held in March and April at Brandon, Kamloops, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton, disposed at public auction of 1,483 Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus bulls for more than \$490,000, and an over-all average price of \$330. Of the total number sold, 817, or 55 per cent, were Herefords, averaging \$400; 501, or 34 per cent, were Shorthorns, averaging \$238; and 155, or 11 per cent, were Aberdeen-Angus, averaging \$265. These over-all breed averages bear striking comparison with the Calgary sale figures, namely, 529 Herefords, averaging \$412; 203 Shorthorns, averaging \$238; and 111 Aberdeen-Angus, averaging \$262. This year, at any rate, probably because 57 per cent of all bulls sold at the five sales were disposed of at Calgary (843), Calgary breed averages might have been taken as breed averages for western Canada.

Kamloops pulled the high Hereford average of \$459 for 105 head, of which 85 head came from Saskatchewan and Alberta, and included the champion bull from W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, at \$1,750, and the reserve champion from H. and J. Francis, Carstairs, for \$1,300. Regina topped the Shorthorn averages with \$279 for 106 bulls, including the \$1,400 S. K. Berry, Lashburn, champion; and Brandon topped the Angus averages with \$304 for nine head. Kamloops, because of its high Hereford average, captured the high over-all sale average with \$412 for 139 head, and Edmonton, which just failed to make a \$200 average for 141 head, fell down especially in Shorthorns, when 106 head averaged \$181, or \$57 below the general breed average, and \$100

below the Regina average for the same number of head.

The 44 consecutive Calgary spring bull sales constitute a unique record which reflects changing economic conditions in western Canada, and the growth of the livestock industry. In all, 18,145 pure-bred bulls have been sold for \$3,420,000, accumulated from gross sale totals varying from \$5,451 in 1901, when 64 bulls were sold, to \$295,940 received this year from the sale of 843 bulls. Numbers sold rose rapidly until 1905, when 340 bulls averaged \$69. From then until 1914 numbers dropped, but prices averaged as high as \$206, with a low of \$64. Beginning in 1914, numbers rose to a high of 792 in 1918, and average prices reached their high of \$291 in 1917. From 1921 to 1939 average prices reached the \$200 mark in only three years, including 1928, when a new high was established at \$297. Last year, 625 bulls made the remarkable average of \$414, which will probably stand for some time to come, and exceeds this year's average of \$351 for the record number of 843 bulls, by \$63.

It is interesting to note that 528 of the 843 bulls sold, stayed in Alberta. A further 124 were bought by Dominion Government agencies, and 109 went to B.C., Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Seventy-seven crossed the line to Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Washington. Only 11 of the 110 bulls selling for \$500 and over, left Canada, nine of these going to Idaho. Of the remainder, 73 stayed in Alberta, including all seven of the bulls selling for \$2,000 and over. In fact, 22 of the 27 sales for \$1,000 and over were made to Alberta breeders, and one each to breeders from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and B.C.

Thirteen Hereford contributors at Calgary each secured herd averages of more than \$500. Between them, they sold 67 head, or 12 per cent of the 529 Hereford bulls sold. They received 35 per cent of the total Hereford money, or an average of \$1,160 per head. The remaining 462 Herefords averaged \$304 per head: Thus, the 13 leading contributors jointly achieved a premium for good breeding, management, type and conformation, amounting to \$856 per head, or 208 per cent of the general average of the breed at this sale.

Top honors among Hereford contributors were shared between W. A. Crawford-Frost, of Caerleon Ranch, Nanton, Alberta, and J. M. Campbell, of Pine Coulee Ranch, Stavely, Alberta. Caerleon Ranch provided 10 bulls including both the champion and the reserve champion for the breed. The string of

10 averaged \$1,408. Seven of these, by Pine Coulee Mischief 27th, of Campbell breeding, averaged \$1,670, while the top five in this string, including the \$2,600 champion, Mercury, and the \$2,500 Reserve Champion, Mischief R, sold for \$10,525, or an average of \$2,105. Pine Coulee Ranch contributed five bulls bringing a total of \$10,550, or an average of \$2,110 each. They included Pine Coulee Britisher 65th, the top-price animal of the entire sale, and three others by the same sire, Britisher Domino. The four sons of this sire brought an average of \$2,237, which compares with an average of \$2,350 for W. A. Crawford-Frost from his top-price four among the sons of Pine Coulee Mischief 27th. These two breeders, between them, by making all of the sales of \$2,000 or over, achieved a combined average for their 15 head, of \$1,642.

The 203 Shorthorn bulls hit the general average for all breeds at the five spring sales, namely, \$238. There were few especially bright spots. The University of Alberta, with three head sold, secured both the Championship, with the \$1,600 top-price Gallant U A, and the Reserve Championship with the \$575 Golden Crown U A, making a University average of \$933. The only other breeder averaging over \$400 was John Gordon, Innisfree, who secured \$481 for four head, with no more than \$50 between them.

Only one Angus breeder averaged \$400. This was William Gibb, Killam, who secured \$402 on five head. Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, who had the \$600 Champion, Woodlawn Barbara Lad 10th, averaged \$388 for six head. Top price went to C. H. Richardson, of Bowden, who secured \$750 for Birdman of Willow Park 35th. Thirteen of the 111 Angus bulls made \$400 or better, as compared with 15 of the 203 Shorthorns.

Grasshoppers If a Dry Year

J. L. EAGLESHAM, Supervisor of Pest Control for Alberta, reports that if May or June should be wet, the greater part of Alberta will be free of grasshoppers this year. However, if southwestern Alberta should experience a dry season, a large rectangle marked by Taber, Macleod, Three Hills and Craigmyle will experience some loss. Several locally dangerous areas inside this rectangle are said to be located at Granum, Carmangay and Stavely, and a larger area which includes Gleichen, Bassano, Hussar and Rockyford.

Holsteins Respond to Wartime Prices

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada recently compared the result of 138 auction sales of Holstein cattle reported in the United States in 1943, with the result of 140 sales in 1942. Total dollar volume was \$3,164,655, as compared with \$2,052,383 in 1942. Number of head sold was 9,190 head last year, and 9,178 the year before, while the general average of prices was \$343.27 in 1943, as compared with \$222.62 in 1942.

"Please Give Us Another Chance, We Know You Don't Like Socialism"



The C.C.F. Are Now Realizing

that you still want to make profits from your labors and want to own your own farms, control your own destinies. They know, too, that you protested against the prospect of regimentation. "But," says the C.C.F., "if you'll give us a chance, we'll drop Socialism for the time being and get our planning board to figure out something else."

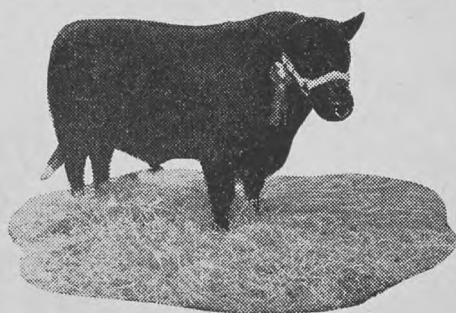
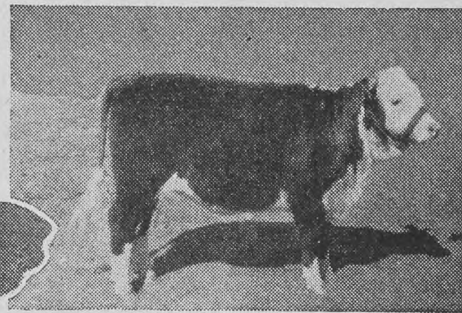
So say the C.C.F. in their present publicity and speeches. But does this mean the C.C.F. are trying to get in power by soft-soaping the public? And once in power will they introduce socialism in spite of the fact that the public does not want Socialism? Mr. Douglas in his speech at Moose Jaw on April 15, 1944, says they will do what they promised to do. This can only mean that they are trying to gain power not on Socialism, but on Free Enterprise, and then will introduce Socialism once they are in power.

WE MUST STOP THIS FROM HAPPENING HERE !

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THE SASKATCHEWAN LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

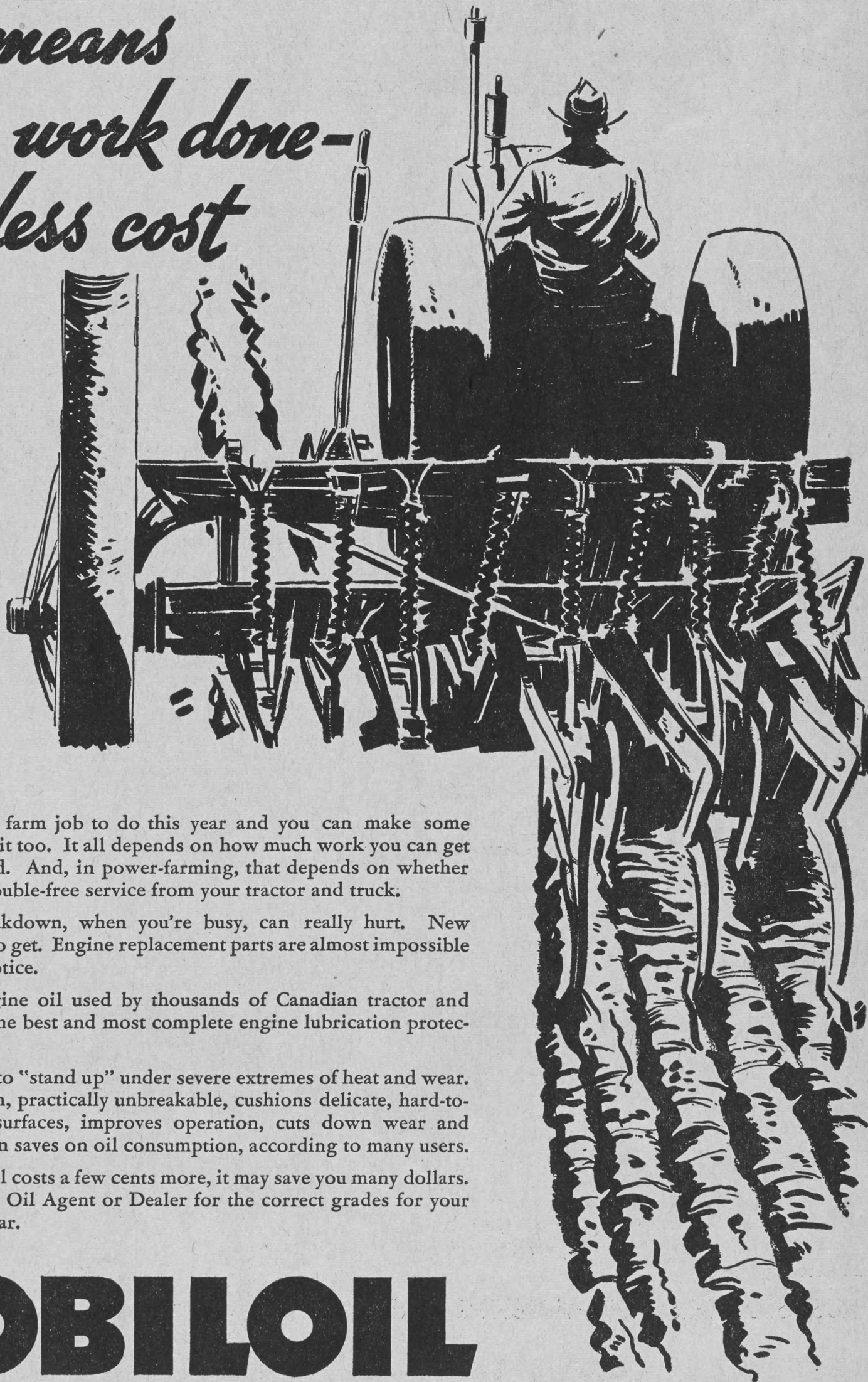


These Did Well at Calgary

Top left: Mercury, \$2,600 champion Hereford bull at Calgary sale, for W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton, sold to Joe Robbe, Rose Lynn, Alta. Top right: \$675 top-priced war charity Hereford calf sold by J. M. Campbell, Stavely, Alta., to Cross Bros., Nanton. Bottom left: \$1,600 top-priced and champion Shorthorn bull, Gallant UA, for the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and sold to T. Hamilton, Innisfail, Alta. Bottom right: Woodlawn Barbara Lad 10th, \$600 Angus champion bought by Harry Leader, Portage la Prairie, Man., from Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

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at less cost*



YOU'VE got a big farm job to do this year and you can make some real money out of it too. It all depends on how much work you can get done on your land. And, in power-farming, that depends on whether you get steady, trouble-free service from your tractor and truck.

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Mobiloil is made to "stand up" under severe extremes of heat and wear. Its tough, oily film, practically unbreakable, cushions delicate, hard-to-replace bearing surfaces, improves operation, cuts down wear and depreciation—even saves on oil consumption, according to many users.

Although Mobiloil costs a few cents more, it may save you many dollars. See your Imperial Oil Agent or Dealer for the correct grades for your tractor, truck or car.

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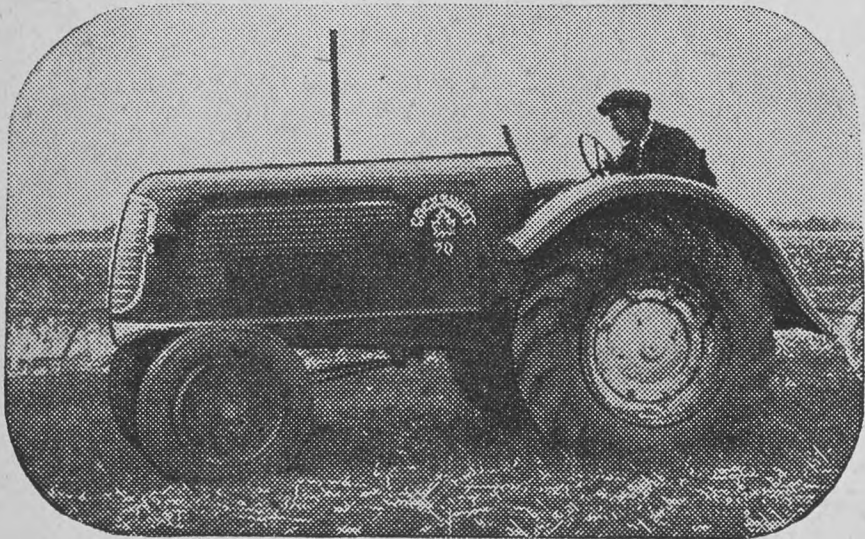
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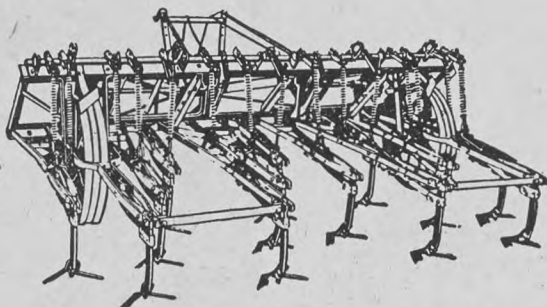
IMPORTANT

Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs and replacement by Genuin Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application, through your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer, for a permit to buy. Use the services of your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer for either repairs or purchase of new machines he is ready to serve you in every way possible.

FIVE POPULAR MODELS AVAILABLE

- "99" Super-powered, High Compression model. 5-plow capacity.
- "90" Finest 4-plow tractor built. Ample power for big combines and threshers.
- "80" Noted for its superior performance on drawbar and beltwork.
- "70" (illustrated above). 6-cylinder streamlined power plant. 2-3 plow capacity.
- "60" 4-cylinder model . . . in design it's a smaller version of the popular "70".

The COCKSHUTT 10 and 10a CULTIVATOR



Banish the weeds that rob your soil and stunt your crops with a No. 10 Stiff-Tooth or No. 10A Spring-Tooth Cockshutt Cultivator. They do a better job of preparing seed beds, killing weeds, summer fallowing, roughing stubble and general cultivating. Alemite lubrication and roller bearings ensure light draft. Three rows of teeth are standard, a big feature in preventing clogging in trashy conditions. Horse and tractor sizes.

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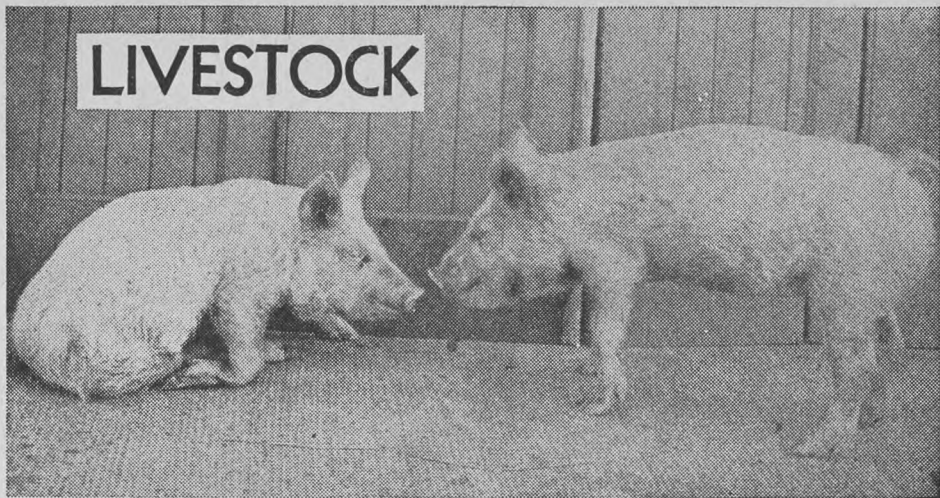
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LIVESTOCK



Unthrifty pigs mean pigs that get sick more readily. One of the best ways of increasing profit from pigs is to reduce the percentage of those that die before reaching market age.

Too Many Pigs Die Young

By Dr. J. S. MILLAR

Provincial Veterinarian, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina.

RECENT estimates would indicate that approximately one-third of all the pigs farrowed in western Canada die before they reach a marketable age. A brief discussion of some of the factors responsible for these losses may prove, therefore, of interest to swine producers. It is recognized that the highest mortality occurs at the time of farrowing or during the nursing period, and the pig that remains healthy until weaned, has a fair chance of survival.

To reduce the high mortality in young pigs it is first essential that care be given to the diet of the sow during pregnancy, as many of the losses occurring at the time of farrowing, can be traced directly to faulty diet during this period. If normal litters are to be expected, protein, mineral and vitamin supplements must be fed in addition to the grain ration. Proteins can be supplied by feeding milk, tankage, or one of the commercial protein mineral supplements, and are necessary to assure the birth of pigs with healthy bodies, and appear to influence greater milk production in the sow. The minerals often lacking in the ration are salt, calcium, and iodine. Salt should be supplied at the rate of half a pound for every 100 pounds of grain fed. Calcium is essential to build healthy bones, and prevent certain nervous disorders; it also appears to stimulate milk production, and can be fed in the form of ground limestone at the rate of one-half to one pound, with each 100 pounds of grain.

The number of pigs born dead or lacking in vitality, showing evidence of hairlessness or goitre, indicates that iodine is frequently lacking in the ration of our brood sows. To avoid such losses it is necessary to feed more than iodized salt in some districts; therefore the following method is recommended. Dissolve one ounce of potassium iodide in one gallon of soft water and give one tablespoon of this solution to each sow in either the feed or drinking water at least three times a week during pregnancy. The container used for holding this solution should be kept well-corked.

Vitamin A appears to have an important influence on the reproductive organs and if this vitamin is lacking in the diet, sows may fail to conceive, and if bred, may abort. Such sows frequently give birth to some dead, partly decomposed pigs, while other pigs in the litter may lack vitality or show various eye defects, such as entire absence of eyes or total or partial blindness. Losses of this type can be avoided by feeding a vitamin supplement during pregnancy. The best sources of this vitamin for pigs are green pasture, or during winter months green, well-cured alfalfa hay, sweet clover, or any green roughage placed in racks, and allow pigs to help themselves. Where green feeds are not available, fish-liver oil should be fed to all pregnant sows, giving at least one teaspoonful daily. Pregnant sows should also be exposed to direct sunlight and have an opportunity to get plenty of exercise.

Sanitary Farrowing Pens

CAREFUL preparation of the farrowing pen will reduce losses by preventing infections and destroying worm eggs. Farrowing pens should be well cleaned, and all filth clinging to floors

and wood-work removed by a thorough scraping. This should be followed by a good scrubbing with very hot water containing some lye. Hot water applied at a temperature of over 160 degrees is the most effective method of destroying worm eggs, which are very difficult to destroy by any other means. Finally, disinfect the pen, using a lime-wash containing a good disinfectant. Before placing the sow in the clean pen, her body should be well brushed, then wash the udder with soap and warm water and dry thoroughly. In this way any worm eggs clinging to the body of the sow will be removed. Farrowing pens should also be provided with a guard-rail placed eight inches from the floor and eight inches from the wall to prevent crushing of the young pigs.

The high mortality in newly farrowed pigs caused by crushing and chilling, can be reduced to a minimum by careful handling of the litter for the first 24 hours after farrowing. Many successful swine producers, particularly during cold weather, have reduced losses from these causes by the following method. As the pigs are farrowed, they are dried off and placed in a box, a comfortable temperature being maintained by covering the box with a blanket. On completion of farrowing the pigs are allowed to nurse and immediately returned to the box, where they are kept for 24 to 48 hours, depending on weather conditions and the vigor of the litter. The pigs are removed from the box every one-and-a-half to two hours and allowed to nurse.

Failure to Give Milk

SERIOUS losses are often experienced when sows fail to give milk at the time of, or immediately after, farrowing. Faulty diet may have an influence on this condition, but it is generally considered that a disturbance in one of the endocrine glands is the most common cause. If veterinary service is available the injection of a gland extract known as pituitrin, often gives prompt results if used in the early stages. On farms where it is common, an Alberta bulletin recommends that finely ground barley be soaked and kept at a fairly high temperature for from 12 to 24 hours. This is fed for a few days prior to and for two weeks after farrowing, and appears to have the effect of causing sows to produce more milk.

Baby pigs frequently develop a severe diarrhoea when from two to five days old, caused usually from over-feeding on too much milk. In such cases it is a good practice to starve the sow for 24 hours, allowing plenty of drinking water to which has been added a dessertspoonful of formalin. Feed the sow only whole oats for a few days then gradually return to full feed. If this fails to correct the diarrhoea, give the small pigs a teaspoonful of limewater containing a few drops of extract of wild strawberry several times daily. Cutting down the grain and adding a laxative such as bran to the ration of the sow for a few days prior to farrowing, will often prevent this form of diarrhoea.

Anemia Causes Much Loss

PERHAPS the most common disease affecting pigs during the nursing period is anemia, and much of the un-



1793

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WHEN ALEXANDER MACKENZIE pushed the borders of Canada to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, he brought to a climax the work done by Champlain, de la Vérendrye and many others.

These intrepid explorers were inspired by that restless urge which drives men on to new discoveries and achievements. After them came other pioneers glad to endure hardships so long as they could secure for themselves and their children freedom to live as they wished and to advance their own interests through their own efforts.

That is the heritage they have handed down to us. That is what we are defending in this second world war.

Victory Bonds are a means by which each Canadian can share in the war effort of his own free will. That is why Canadians have given their whole-hearted support to each Victory Loan. That is why we will all support the Sixth Victory Loan to the limit of our ability.

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thriftness seen in pigs of this age, and during the weaning period can be traced to this condition. Pigs suffering from anemia may die, and as those surviving lose much of their natural resistance to other types of disease, they may die from various other causes. The cause of anemia can be traced to a lack of iron in the milk of the sow and can be successfully prevented by adding an iron supplement to the diet of all pigs during the nursing period. One method is to place a pinch of reduced iron, as much as can be held on a dime, in the mouth of each pig once a week, starting when the pigs are three to four days old and continuing until at least three doses have been given. Pigs can also get iron from eating soil; and by placing a piece of clean sod in the pen daily they will get their iron from this source. Sprinkling this sod with a solution made by dissolving six ounces of iron sulphate in one gallon of soft water makes it better for this purpose. Another method, which has given good results is to dissolve six ounces of iron sulphate in one quart of soft water and apply this solution to the sow's teats each day during the nursing period. As soon as the pigs are eating solid food the danger of anemia is past. Care should be taken to see that all pigs are treated with iron for the prevention of anemia.

Diarrhoea at Three to Five Weeks

PIGS from three to five weeks old frequently develop a severe diarrhoea, which if not checked may result in the death of a number of pigs. This form of scours appears to be associated with anemia and will often respond to a few doses of iron as recommended for the prevention of anemia. A small dose of iron given once or twice daily is therefore recommended. When this treatment fails, a yeast tablet given to each pig daily often appears helpful in controlling this type of diarrhoea. Certain forms of scours seen in pigs after weaning will also respond to the iron treatment. In this case it is given by adding one to two teaspoonfuls of the sulphate of iron to each gallon of drinking water. In addition the grain ration should be reduced and some milk added to the feed.

When pigs about three months old approach the trough to feed and suddenly fall over in a fit or convulsions, it is an indication that their ration has been lacking in calcium. In such cases the addition of a pint of limewater and a half-tablespoonful of fish-liver oil to the ration of each pig daily will usually stop the convulsions promptly. For best results this treatment should be continued for a period of time after the convulsions have disappeared.

Swine Erysipelas

SWINE erysipelas is perhaps the most prevalent and also one of the most serious contagious diseases which affect our swine. Its presence in a herd may be indicated by a great variety of symptoms, such as sudden deaths, certain types of skin diseases, or, in the chronic form, enlarged joints with lameness and crippling. While the mortality is often quite high, the most serious losses encountered are frequently due to the number of pigs which fail to completely recover and remain as unthrifty runts. Anti-swine erysipelas serum, if used in the early stages, has proved effective in the treatment of this disease, but is of little value in advanced cases. The serum can also be used to give immediate protection to healthy swine

which have been exposed to an outbreak of the disease, and will produce an immunity lasting for about three weeks. If more prolonged protection is desired, the serum must be repeated in from 21 to 30 days. On infected farms anti-swine erysipelas serum has proved fairly satisfactory in preventing erysipelas, when injected into pigs from five to seven days old, and repeated four weeks later.

Swine Plague

SERIOUS losses have been experienced in pigs from the contagious disease known as hemorrhagic septicemia or swine plague. Sudden deaths, with symptoms of pneumonia in the less acute forms, are typical of this disease. While no method of prevention has been entirely satisfactory, losses can be reduced by inoculating all baby pigs with hemorrhagic septicemia bacterin. An injection of this bacterin given when the pigs are from six to ten days old and repeated at the time of weaning has reduced losses from this disease. In severe outbreaks the injections can be repeated in from five to seven days.

During the past year mange has been very common and has been responsible for much of the unthriftness seen in growing pigs. A rough, scaly or scabby skin with intense itching and unthriftness are the most common symptoms. The application of linseed oil containing one to two pounds of sulphur to the gallon is a fairly effective remedy. Used crank-case oil can be used as a substitute for the linseed oil, but is not so desirable. This mixture should be applied warm, and rubbed well into the skin over the entire body to be effective. Treatments should be repeated every ten days until animals are cured.

Treatment for Worms

THE practice of good sanitation will reduce worm infestations, therefore all farrowing pens should receive careful attention to destroy worm eggs. In dealing with worms it should be remembered that the eggs of the common round worm must ripen on the ground for a period of about three weeks, before they are harmful to young pigs. By repeating the application of hot water to the pen every 18 to 21 days all ripe eggs will be destroyed. When removed from the farrowing pen, pigs should be placed on clean ground until 14 weeks old, when they will be fairly resistant to worm infestations, provided they are kept in a thrifty condition. A drug called phenothiazine has proved fairly effective in removing round worms in swine and is readily consumed when mixed with the feed. It should not be used on pigs under three months of age, or on sows during pregnancy. The dose required varies according to the size and age of the pig and will be found outlined on the container.

In dealing with swine diseases, an early diagnosis is essential in order to prevent serious losses. Your veterinarian should, therefore, be consulted and an early diagnosis established. Where no veterinary service is available, a sick pig should be forwarded to the nearest veterinary laboratory for examination and advice as to treatment. Each province maintains a veterinary laboratory at its University, where this service is available free to those who wish to take advantage of it. Your veterinary laboratory or provincial department of agriculture will also supply detailed information dealing with swine diseases on request.

Live versus Carcass Grading

THE investigation made by the sub-committee of the National Advisory Beef Committee in Vancouver, in 1940, as to the practicability of selling cattle by carcass grade and weight, resulted in a severe indictment of our present method of marketing beef cattle. Notwithstanding that more than 3,000 animals were individually studied in this investigation, other investigations of a more widespread nature should be undertaken before conclusions are definitely crystallized.

The object of the sub-committee was to investigate the possibility of selling cattle by carcass grade and weight, and for the purpose, the co-operation of five Vancouver packing plants was sought and obtained. In the words of the report,

published in March, 1942, "the cattle were individually tagged, live graded by the packer buyer, individually weighed before going to the killing floor, and the identity of each animal maintained. The individual hot-carcass weight was recorded and the carcass grade, designated by the packer representative, as well as by the official government grader independently, were also recorded." On the basis of information thus secured, the results were analyzed and a 24-page printed report prepared, which is available through any Dominion Government livestock office, or any Dominion Experimental farm or station.

It is not the purpose of this article to completely condense the contents of this report, but a few points in it are suffi-

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We Can Do Better

IN the past, wars have brought with them a high cost of living, ending with inflation.

This sapped the strength of nations and added poverty and injustice to the other tragedies of war.

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We have done much to avoid a repetition of the disastrous price rises of previous wars.

We have paid higher taxes. We have bought Victory Bonds. We have severely limited profits.

We have put a ceiling on prices. And to make it possible to hold the ceiling, wages and salaries have been controlled.

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Holding the ceiling has been a struggle. But the results have been worth while. From 1914 to 1919 prices rose 60%. From 1939 to 1944 the rise has been only 18%.

This effort of the Canadian people has been successful enough to be noted in other countries.

But we must continue to hold the line. We need not let history repeat itself. We can do better.

We can all help—

By cutting down unnecessary spending, and buying Victory Bonds instead.

By not hoarding or buying in black markets.

By not taking advantage of the war situation to press claims for higher prices, higher wages, higher rents or higher profits.

(This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing a further increase in the cost of living now and deflation later.)



See Your Skin Made More Beautiful *THESE 5 WAYS*



WHICH TROUBLES YOU?

- 1 **PIMPLES?** Noxzema Medicated Skin Cream *helps heal* ugly pimples, blemishes, skin irritations.
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- 3 **ROUGH, CHAPPED SKIN?** Soothing Noxzema quickly relieves and helps heal rough, chapped, cracked skin.
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cated formula. It not only helps smooth and soften rough, dry skin, but stimulates, invigorates—and at the same time *helps heal* pimples and blemishes. Because it is *greaseless*, Noxzema combats too much oiliness, yet supplies moisture that helps soften and supple dry skin.

Make this easy test! Use Noxzema regularly for just 10 days. Then see if your skin doesn't show improvement! Get Noxzema at any drug or dept. store! Inexpensive trial size; also 39¢ and 59¢.

Nurses' Discovery Delights

Thousands! Is your skin too dry . . . too oily? Would you like to help heal ugly pimples and blemishes, make your skin fresher, younger-looking? Then try the Medicated Skin Cream—Noxzema!

Nurses were among the first to discover what a grand skin aid Noxzema is. That's because it's not merely a cream, but a *medi-*

completely condense the contents of this report, but a few points in it are sufficiently interesting to lead to the conclusion that the work done was valuable and should be greatly extended and checked. The investigation was carried out in the city of Vancouver because the British Columbia Beef Grading Act had then been in operation approximately a year and a half, and under it all retail beef sold in Greater Vancouver and New Westminster was sold on grades under standards set up by the Act.

Comparison was, therefore, possible, between the live grading by the packer's representative of the 3,000 animals included in the investigation, and carcass grading of the same animals by official government graders. Comparison was also simplified by the fact that live cattle are grouped into five classes: Choice, good, medium, fair and plain; while there are also five official carcass grades, namely, A1, A, B, C and D.

A simple illustration is enough to indicate the wide disparity between live grading by the packer's representative and carcass grading by the official government grader. The entire group of cattle consisted of 3,140 head, of which 2,370 head were steers and 768 were heifers. Among the steers and heifers there were 270 head which were graded choice when alive, by the packer's representative, while there were 264 head which were graded A-1 by the official government grader. This appears to indicate fairly close agreement. However, the individuals in these two groups were by no means the same. For example, of the 270 head graded choice when alive by the packer's representative, only 92 were graded A1 on carcass grade; 140 were graded A; 35 graded B; and three graded C. On the other hand, of the 264 cattle graded A1 by the official government grader, 92 had been live-graded choice by the packer's representative; 148 had graded good; 22 had graded medium; and two had graded fair.

It is evident, therefore, that if one single farmer had shipped these 3,140 cattle to the Vancouver market, he would, on grade alone, have experience comparatively little difference had they

been graded alive by the packer's representative, or been carcass-graded by the official government grader. But if 100 men had shipped 30 head each, the results of the investigation indicate that not a single one of these producers would have been paid for his cattle according to their actual market value.

This disparity in values accorded to individual animals by the live grading and carcass grading methods is also indicated by a study of dressing percentages. There were, for example, 154 animals bought alive as choice grade which showed an average dressing percentage of 60.17. There were also 1,062 animals bought as good when alive, which showed an average dressing percentage of 57.94. When all of the animals were carcass graded, however, it turned out that there were actually 178 animals grading A1, with an average dressing percentage of 60.47, while there were 1,139 animals which dressed out 58.23 per cent and graded A. In other words, official carcass grading discovered among 1,317 animals 101 more animals worthy of going into the top two grades, than were estimated to be present by the live grader; and further, the average dressing percentage of the 1,317 carcasses officially graded in the top classes was higher than the average dressing percentages of the 1,216 animals which the live grader thought would go into the top two grades.

The general accuracy and wide application of these figures should be further tested; and we believe it is correct to say that none is more anxious to see them so tested than the sub-committee which conducted the investigation. Similarly, we are of the opinion that packers themselves recognize the fairness of carcass grading, and would be favorable to it provided a method could be worked out in detail which would be fair to both producer and the processor. It is to be hoped that recent requests for the establishment of a more adequate cattle grading system which have been forwarded to Ottawa, will bear fruit, and that steps will be taken to further investigate this knotty problem without further delay.

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A234

Feed Reserves Mean More Profit

NOW that western Canada's livestock production has been substantially increased, there is more need than ever before to provide reserves of feed. During the last three or four years when crops have been larger, it has been possible to provide for this, but it is doubtful if enough farmers yet realize the virtues of an adequate feed reserve. Now, before seeding is completed, is the time to make provision for these reserves; and the Lethbridge Experimental Station has recently suggested that there should be three tons of forage on hand every fall for each mature animal, or its equivalent.

If one ton of hay will feed a cow through the winter, a reserve of three tons would be adequate provision against two or three years of very short crop. The conservation of straw in good years will contribute to a supply of winter forage. In many parts of the prairies, there is no need for depending on wild hay or straw altogether, and plans should be made in the spring for the seeding of some tame hays so as to

accumulate feed reserves, if they do not already exist. Along with reserves of forage, there should also be reserves of coarse grains, especially oats and barley. On some farms where substantial numbers of livestock are kept, no coarse grains whatever are sold in any year, but an ample reserve of 3,000 to 4,000 bushels is always on hand.

The lack of these feed reserves is one of the dangers of a high livestock population, whether on the individual farm or in the prairie provinces as a whole. No money is to be made from livestock which is sent to market before it is ready, for lack of feed to carry it through to the proper finish. Neither is there any money to be made from maintaining breeding stock which must be sacrificed after a year of poor crops, for the same reason. A steady, moderate livestock population on the individual farm, coupled with the careful maintenance of ample feed reserves, while not a guarantee of livestock profit, is a wise provision against undue losses.



Lack of rainfall can give ranchers other troubles [beside the problem of water] for drinking. Feed reserves pay dividends in freedom from loss and worry when crop prospects are not good.



Spring burning of stubble and weeds is widely practised still, though it is beginning to give way to tillage for weed control and the trash cover for the control of soil drifting.

Seeding Flax This Year

THE acreage that will be seeded to flax in 1944 is problematical. Flax acreage was so greatly extended last year, particularly in Saskatchewan, where the bulk of Canadian flax acreage is sown, that much weedy land not suitable for flax was utilized, and yields were disappointing. There was also an active epidemic of rust, and the non-resistant varieties suffered substantially. Furthermore, the price of flax, while it has been increased to some extent since a year ago, has not been increased to the extent thought necessary by the National Barley and Flaxseed Committee, in order to realize the objective set in December by the Dominion-Provincial Production Conference.

Generally speaking, flax should be seeded about the second week in May. If the early part of May is cold and the soil has not warmed up, it is better to delay seeding until reasonably warm weather has come. Seeded in cold soil, flax does not germinate as readily, and the plants are slower to emerge, with the result that weeds are given an opportunity of getting a head start. The University of Saskatchewan, however, points out that it is well to remember that most flax varieties take longer than Marquis to mature. In some areas, too, flax suffers from spring frost damage. The young flax plants are fairly resistant to frost when they first emerge, becoming slightly less resistant for a few days thereafter, and then showing greater resistance again. As a rule, however, the risk of frost damage is less than the risk of lower yields and a poor crop as the result of late seeding. Flax sown on stubble will mature a little sooner than on fallow, and may safely be sown a little later.

Weeds are the greatest menace to the flax crop, and if flax is being sown in a district where weeds are troublesome, or in a year when trouble from weeds may be expected, it is advised to sow slightly deeper, and at a little higher rate than would otherwise be the prac-

tice. From two to two-and-a-half inches in depth is the normal depth for seeding flax with the drill, or the one-way; but if weeds are likely to get a start of the flax crop, it may be necessary to harrow lightly in a diagonal direction after the weeds have put in an appearance, and before the flax emerges.

The treatment of flaxseed with some mercuric dust should not be omitted. Saskatchewan authorities report that one ounce of Ceresan, or Leytosan, gives satisfactory control in Saskatchewan; whereas 1½ ounces is recommended in Manitoba. If Ceresan is used, it should not be applied more than a month before seeding. If a mercuric dust treatment is not given flaxseed, germination may be seriously affected, because minute organisms find their way into the very small cracks in the seed coat and injure the seed.

There is need for all the flax that can be grown in western Canada this year. At the same time, there is need for so much agricultural production of almost every kind, that it would be foolish to attempt growing flax in 1944 on land that does not offer a reasonable chance of success. The Alberta Department of Agriculture points out that flax production has proven very satisfactory in many parts of Alberta, and that with the more general use of combine harvesters, many of the harvesting difficulties have been overcome. Varieties recommended for Alberta are Redwing, Bison and Royal, the first being the earliest maturing, and most suitable for districts with relatively short growing seasons. In Saskatchewan, the newer variety, Royal, is estimated to have yielded a great deal more in 1943 than either Bison or Redwing, and it is calculated that Royal produced approximately one million bushels more of flax last year than was secured from the same acreage of Bison. One of the reasons for this is that Royal has considerably more resistance to spring frost injury than Bison.

Feed Yields of Wheat, Oats and Barley

BECAUSE of the largely increased livestock population in western Canada at the present time, and in view of the prospective drought conditions in many parts of the prairies, the problem of feed supplies for next fall and winter has become very important. Many farmers sow wheat or coarse grains on summerfallow to make sure of a supply of feed, and the University of Saskatchewan has recently published some information in a bulletin by Dr. J. B. Harrington, as to the comparative performance of wheat, oats and barley on summerfallow.

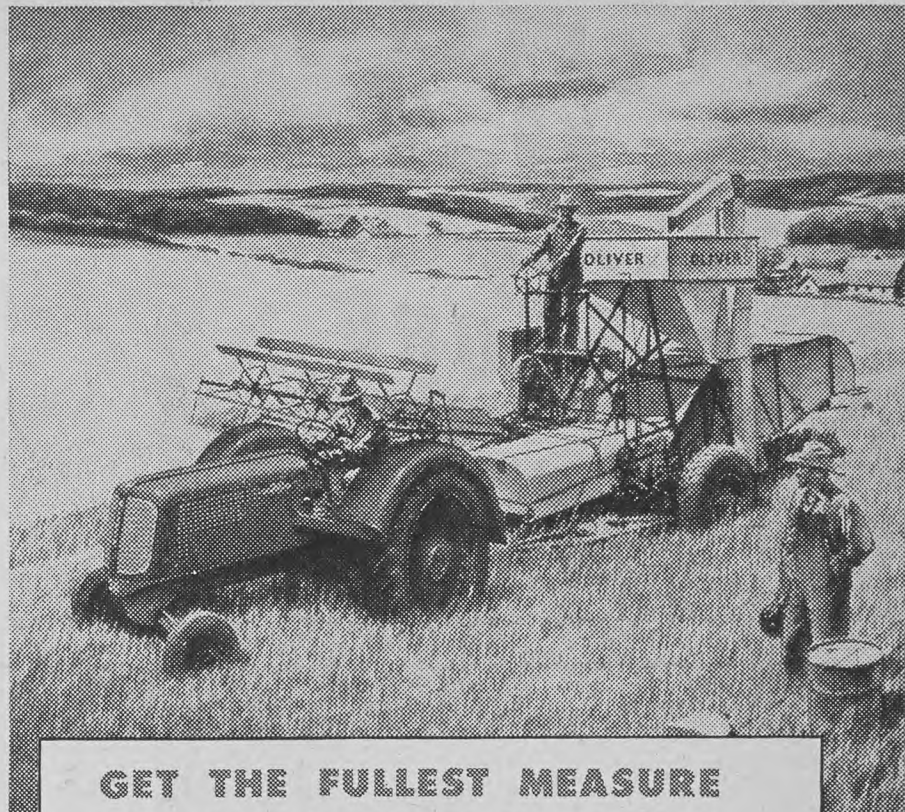
During the years 1936-1939, wheat, oats and barley were sown at the same time on summerfallow at Saskatoon, and while, on a bushel basis, the wheat varieties averaged 20.4 bushels per acre, barley, 29.6 bushels, and oats 38.4 bushels per acre, the differences in weight per bushel of these crops, make this basis of comparison unfair. Considering the number of pounds of grain per acre from each of these crops, and the fact that the hulls on both oats and barley have comparatively little feeding value, a comparison of hulled weight changes the picture, and showed barley with 1,251 pounds per acre without hulls, wheat, 1,221 pounds, and oats, 939 pounds. The net feed value expressed in western feed units per acre shows barley with 1,422 feed units per acre, wheat,

1,221, and oats, 1,095. It is clear from these figures that the net feeding value of both barley and wheat was greater than that of oats, although the superior feeding value of oat straw would tend to bring the over-all value of the oat crop closer to that of barley and wheat.

In 1941, and in 1942, other extensive tests throughout Saskatchewan, based on the weight of grain per acre, minus the weight of the hulls, showed that in the dry years, such as 1941, barley excelled oats by 51 per cent, and wheat by six per cent, while in a wet season, such as 1942, the superiority of barley over oats was only 40 per cent, and the advantage of barley over wheat had increased to 20 per cent.

These tests indicate specifically what every farmer knows in a general way, namely, that in the drier areas of the West, barley is a much superior crop to oats in the amount of feed produced, whereas, in the eastern part of Saskatchewan, where moisture is more generally adequate, oats will approach barley in net yield of kernels much more closely than under drier conditions. Similarly, in the drier areas, wheat will approach barley much more closely than in areas where moisture is more plentiful.

Another advantage of oats over barley is that the barley has greater ability to crowd out weeds. Nevertheless, where



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The moment stalks drop from its Clip-Cut sickle guards, the Oliver Grain Master takes charge of your crop, sending the grain "heads first" through its Straight-in-Line Threshing cycle.

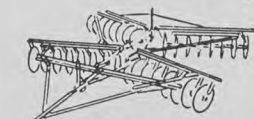
Its big, rasp-bar cylinder—working with the one-piece concaves and grates—gently rubs out the kernels without chopping up the straw. There's less chaff to screen and blow out . . . more grain is saved to boost your yield. The crop moves through the combine at a uniform rate of speed whether traveling on sidehills or on the level.

To the many other field-proved features of the Model 30 Grain Master—backed by more than 90 years' experience in building better harvesting machinery—Oliver has added such practical improvements as the all-metal, ball-bearing pitman, and treated, weatherproof drapers.

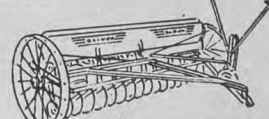
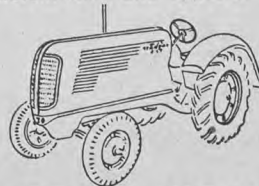
Model 30 Grain Master Combines are built in 8, 10, and 12-foot cuts. Ask your Oliver dealer about them. Perhaps he can help you if you're thinking of buying one this year. But bear in mind that farm machinery production is limited. Oliver Farm Equipment Company, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.

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BECAUSE SURE GRIP CLEANS ITSELF AS IT WORKS

A clean tire pulls better than a clogged tire. That is why tire tread design has a lot to do with how your tractor will pull. You want a tread that has no corners, no pockets to fill up. Each lug on the Goodyear Sure Grip

is separate. The Goodyear open-centre tread bites in and leaves the ground clean. It doesn't collect mud and trash that start slipping and waste time and fuel. See why in the picture below.



FP 29

Sure-Grip

EVEN SPACING,
EVEN PULL —
NO JERKS TO
START SLIPPING

OPEN CENTRE
NO POCKETS
WHERE EARTH
CAN PACK

BUTTRESSED
BASE
NO LUG TEAR

wild oats are troublesome, the superior quality of early sheaf feed from oats, enables oats to be seeded after the wild oats have grown to a height of 4 or 5 inches. By this time the wild oats can be cultivated out and some early variety of oats sown. When these reach the late milk or early dough stage, and the wild oats are still immature, the crop should be cut.

Where oats are seeded in areas lacking in abundance of moisture, lighter seedings are desirable in order to secure greater length of straw. The lighter seedings enable the crop to combat drought conditions better, but where weeds are plentiful, heavier seedings are more useful since they result in somewhat earlier maturity, although the straw is shorter, and the kernel somewhat smaller. In general, however, where lack of moisture is not the dominant consideration, too light sowing results in weedy crops and lower yield. Generally speaking, better yields are secured also from earlier seeding, unless wild oats are a problem, when, as already stated, it is generally desirable to let the wild oats get a start and cultivate them out before seeding the oats.

Thiamin In Wheat Varieties

IN recent years, Canada has recognized the importance of thiamin, one of the vitamins belonging to the group generally spoken of as B vitamins. Regulations regarding the manufacture of flour have been amended so as to provide for certain grades containing specified quantities of this important vitamin. Also a great deal of recent research work has been done to determine exactly where thiamin is found in the wheat kernel. The process of flour manufacturing during the past decades has been constantly altered so as to produce as white a flour as could be manufactured, until now we are realizing that by excluding the bran, the germ and those parts of the kernel which tend to make flour dark, we have also excluded from the flour and fed to livestock in increasing proportions, some of the most valuable and life-giving properties of the grain.

More recently, scientific research has discovered that some varieties of wheat contain higher quantities of vitamin B, than others. S. H. Jackson and A. G. O. Whiteside of the University of Toronto and the Cereal Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, selected five samples each, from different parts of the prairie provinces, of six different varieties: Marquis, Reward, Regent, Thatcher, Red Bobs and Garnet. These samples were taken from the crop of 1940 and their vitamin content was determined in order to find out if there existed any difference as between varieties. It was also the intention of the investigators to try and find out if the location where the crop was grown had any influence on the thiamin content of the wheat. As to the latter point no definite conclusions were reached, but it did seem fairly conclusive that some varieties contained substantially more thiamin than others.

The unit used in measuring thiamin content is an international unit and it

is recommended by nutritionists and medical authorities that the average person should take in daily from 500 to 600 international units, whereas surveys in the United States and Canada indicate that the average daily intake is actually between 200 and 400 units per day. Therefore, the measuring of thiamin content per pound of different wheat varieties is important and in the investigations referred to the following results were secured: Regent, a comparatively new wheat but now widely grown in western Canada, was found to average 809 international units of thiamin per pound; Thatcher, 641 international units; Reward 774; Red Bobs 697; Marquis 663 and Garnet 545.

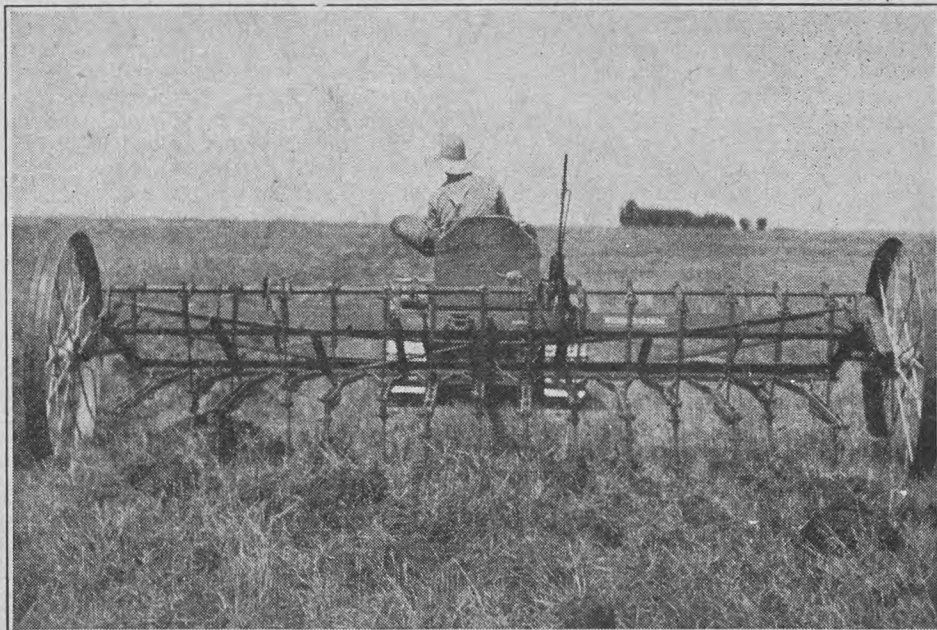
Considering that the miller producing a vitamin B flour must process the wheat so as to produce an average vitamin content of definite proportions, it is of the greatest importance to him to know the vitamin content of each variety and to be able to regulate his percentage of extraction so as to secure, in the end, the highest content of vitamin coupled with the whitest flour possible.

Spring Tillage and Summerfallow Implements

EXPERIENCE with tillage machinery at the Lethbridge Experimental Station indicates that machinery used for spring tillage and summerfallow takes more power per foot of width than the machinery used at other seasons of the year, and for other kinds of work. The one-way disc requires the highest number of horsepower hours per acre, followed in order by the blade weeder and the cultivator. The machinery operator must balance his power unit and the load, since large units at lower speed will require less power per foot of width and, in addition, will prevent excessive soil pulverization, reduce breakage and require less manpower, than small units operated at higher speed.

The most satisfactory speed for a one-way disc, from the point of view of economy and quality of work, is less than four miles per hour. A higher speed of between four and five miles per hour will kill weeds more effectively with the blade weeder, because timeliness and the depth of operation are more important with this machine, which requires to be run as shallow as possible, and used when the surface soil is dry. This machine is not generally suitable for preparing stubble land for seeding, but, because it has greater strength than the cultivator, and cuts all large weed roots, as well as having the clearance necessary to handle extra trash, it is generally excellent for summerfallow.

It stands to reason that one-way disc blades, and cultivator shovels that are bright and sharp will do a better job cutting the roots of weeds and will require less power, than those that are dull and rusty. The one-way disc requires very careful adjustment, and has presented more difficulty in this respect than any other machine. Printed information is available from any experimental station as to the proper adjustment of one-way discs and duckfoot cultivators.



The duckfoot cultivator with clean, sharp, rigid shovels and proper adjustment, is a very valuable tillage implement for most western farms.

Hints About Seeding Barley

SINCE 1939, the acreage seeded to barley in the three prairie provinces has increased from 3,607,000 acres to 7,896,000 acres in 1943. Barley has thus assumed an importance more than twice as great as was given to it at the beginning of the war; and this increased attention has come about as the result of the great increase in livestock population. Barley has become a vital wartime grain, and is of particular importance in connection with the bacon hog program on which the health and well-being of the British people has depended to such an extent.

Barley, according to officials at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, has suffered more from a combination of poor seedbed preparation, too late seeding and too deep seeding, than any other crop, while at the same time, no crop will respond more to care at seeding time. The crop is sensitive to variations in soil and climate; consequently, quick germination and rapid, vigorous growth should be the aim in handling this crop. Brandon offers five suggestions about getting the barley crop into the ground: "1. Treat barley seed annually—preferably with an organic mercury dust. Not only is smut controlled, but the crop is protected in its early stages from root rot organisms. 2. Prepare the seedbed well—it should be free of weed growth, moist, reasonably firm, and uniformly tilled to ensure prompt germination. 3. Seed early—the best time of seeding on summerfallow at Brandon was found to be during the first week of May. 4. Seed heavily enough to get a good uniform stand—light seeding means a weedy crop and lowered yields. The rate of seeding may vary from slightly over two bushels on heavy summerfallow to 1½ bushels on light land stubble. 5. Do not seed too deep—seeding should be only deep enough to ensure getting into moisture. Unnecessarily deep seeding results in uneven emergence and spindly weakened plants."

Top Dressing New Seeding

AN article under the title of "Maintaining Soil Fertility" in The Country Guide for December refers to the value of manure in maintaining and building up soil fertility. Since the amount of manure available is dependent, largely, on the amount of roughage produced, it would evidently be good policy in maintaining, or building soil fertility to (a) grow as much roughage as possible, and (b) use the manure on such crops as will return the greatest increase of roughage for the amount of manure applied. I know of no other way, except possibly with corn, whereby this can be as quickly and as effectively accomplished—in one operation at that—as in top-dressing new seedings and meadows in fall with from 6 to 8 loads of manure per acre.

In this part of Ontario, where I reside, top-dressing new seedings, meadows and pastures has been standard practice for years. We had a very convincing demonstration of its value right on our own farm last summer ('43). The fall of '42 was very wet here. When one field of new seeding was partially covered we had the misfortune to break our spreader. By the time repairs were effected the ground had become so soft that further spreading was impossible. The covered portion yielded almost as much hay per acre as the uncovered portion. — Elton Nickel, Gowanstown, Ontario.

Peace River Soil Is Dry

COMPARATIVELY large areas in western Canada promise to be very dry this year, unless rainfall during May and June is liberal. Writing from Beaverlodge in the Peace River area, W. D. Albright, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Beaverlodge, says that if we escape bad soil drifting this year, it will be almost a miracle. "Pulverize the soil as little as possible," says Mr. Albright. "Keep a lumpy surface with trash cover, and drill crosswise of prevailing winds. Pack with a packer that does not powder the surface into dust."

It is further reported that during the seven months from September 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944, precipitation at Beaverlodge amounted only to 4.05 inches, or



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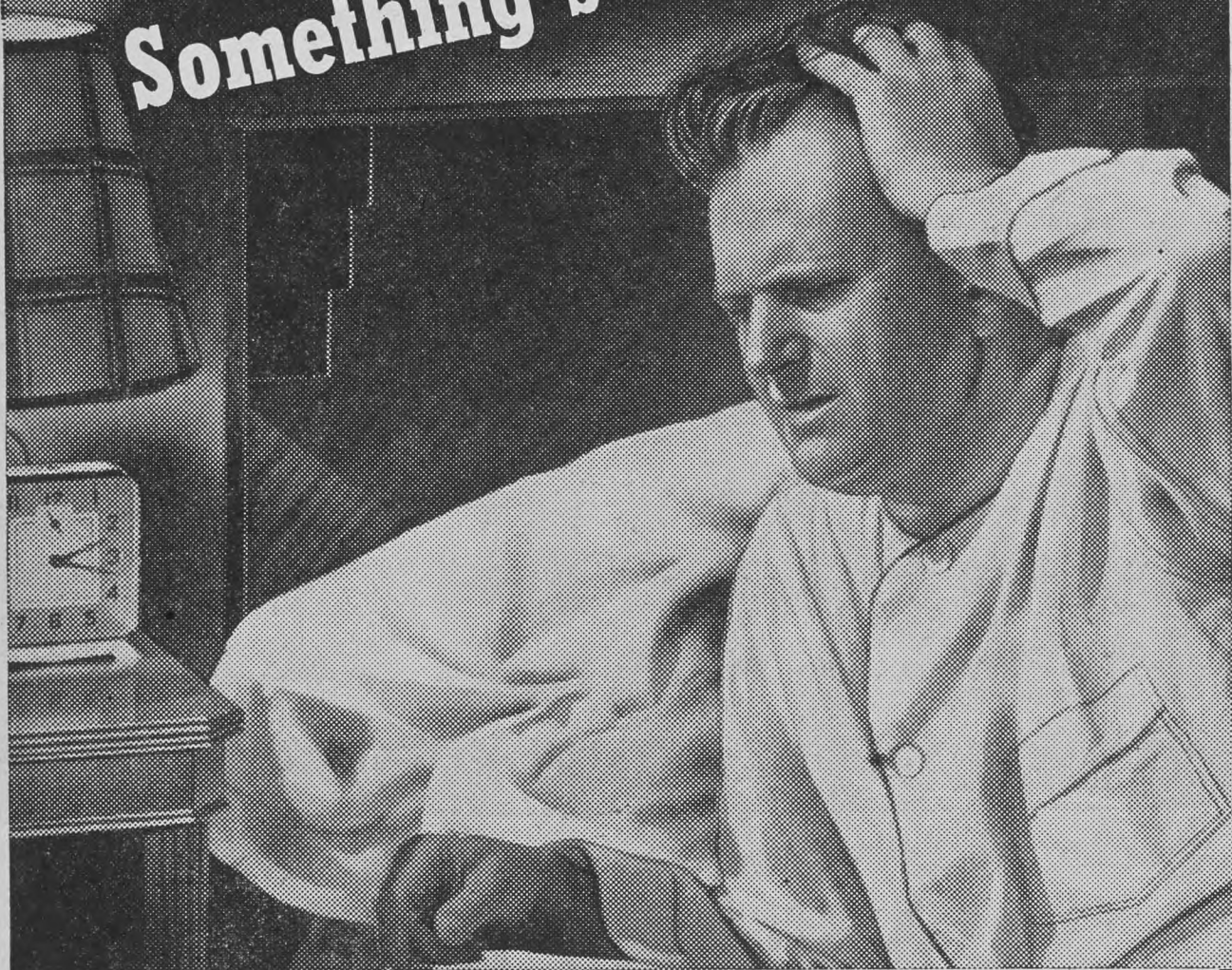
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less than half the long-term average for these months. Water engineers have reported that all over the region, the water table is lowering, even deep wells showing the effect of pumping from adjacent ones. "For the month of March, precipitation totalled .71 inches, as against a previous 28-year average of 1.22 inches," says Mr. Albright. "These facts, coupled with temperature fully a degree above normal, sunshine nearly 17 hours above normal, and hourly wind velocity .21 miles per hour above normal, go to explain why the bare ground, at the end of March, was crumbly, and in some cases drifting."

Using Limited Fertilizer Supplies

FERTILIZERS this year are ample for all needs, but none too plentiful. The need is, therefore, to make the best possible use of such supplies as are available. Dr. F. A. Wyatt, Department of Soils, University of Alberta, suggests, therefore, that available supplies should be reserved for land that is well prepared, in order that each unit of fertilizer may yield the best results.

Dr. Wyatt suggests that it will seldom be wise to apply fertilizers to hay crops on black soils. On the other hand, while phosphatic fertilizer has been used more freely on wheat in the black soil areas than in the drier parts of Alberta, he suggests that the fertilizer should be used on summerfallow crops rather than on the second and third grain crops.

On grey-wooded soils, less phosphatic fertilizer, and more nitrogen and sulphur are required. On this type of soil, the first crops to need fertilizer are the clovers, unless these crops were fertilized in 1943. Clover crops on grey-wooded soils should be fertilized with sulphur, even if no phosphate or low phosphate fertilizers are used. Dr. Wyatt also suggests that grain crops following clover should be the ones to receive fertilizer applications, and after these, the crops grown on summerfallow.

Crops That Stand Flooding

ALL over the prairie provinces there are thousands of sloughs, which, in an ordinary year become filled with water from the spring run-off, and do not dry up quickly enough to permit seeding to grain. In a great many cases, these sloughs could be seeded to some perennial forage crop, which would make the land productive and increase the efficiency of the farm.

Whatever forage crop is used, however, must be able to withstand spring flooding for a sufficiently long time. In addition to sloughs, there are comparatively low-lying areas which are flooded in the spring for periods varying from a few days to several weeks. The Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current reports that work done at the Val Marie and East End irrigation projects has yielded valuable information as to the length of time various forage crops will stand being flooded; and it is reported, for example, that sweet clover will not stand flooding for more than 10 days; alfalfa, 10-14 days; crested wheat, 17-21 days; brome, 28 days; slender wheat grass, 28-35 days; meadow fescue, 28-49 days; timothy and reed canary grass, 49 days or more.

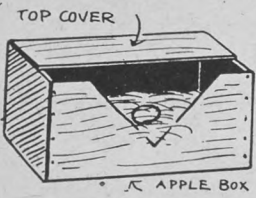
Swift Current officials believe that in most cases it is better to sow a mixture, rather than a single forage crop. Consequently, except on land which is generally flooded longer than seven or eight weeks (in which case reed canary grass is the only safe crop to grow), a seeding of nine pounds per acre of a mixture consisting of four pounds of meadow fescue, two pounds of timothy, and three pounds of reed canary grass will be most satisfactory for land that is usually flooded from four to seven weeks. Where flooding is from three to four weeks in duration, 13 pounds per acre of a mixture made up of four pounds of slender wheat grass, three pounds of meadow fescue, four pounds of brome and two pounds of timothy is recommended. Flooding for from 10 days to three weeks can be withstood by a mixture of five pounds of brome, four pounds of slender wheat grass and four pounds of crested wheat grass per acre; while the same mixture, with one pound of alfalfa, or sweet clover, added, will be satisfactory for land that is not flooded for longer than 10 days or two weeks.

Around Farm and Workshop

Including ideas that may come in handy this summer

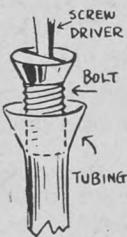
They Roost Elsewhere

This illustrates a good hen's nest that will not allow hens to roost on it. It is made of an apple box and several boxes may be placed end to end and covered with a long board. The hens do not have a comfortable place to roost on the V-shaped front.—James H. Bride, Pierson, Man.



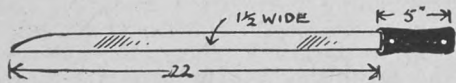
Flares Gas Line Tubing

When gas line tubings break on the farm engine or tractor, it is necessary to re-flare the coupling joints. This can be done by grasping the tube firmly in one hand and revolving the tapered head of a common stove bolt of correct size inside the tubing. A screw driver is used and a very neat even flare will result.—A. S. Wurz, jr., Rockyford, Alta.



Hedge Trimmer

This knife I cut from an old cross-cut saw. After removing the temper by heating in a wood fire built on the ground, the saw was left to cool in the ashes over night. Next morning I marked it off, leaving a little for finishing the rough edges. I then put it in a vise, cut out the blade with a cold



chisel, straightened and sharpened it, drilled two holes for a hardwood handle and then retempered it, taking care not to get the steel too hard, otherwise it would become too brittle. To trim the sides, the hedger keeps the hedge on his right hand side as he walks slowly along, striking downward, keeping his eye slightly in advance of his work so that no time is lost in deciding what must be trimmed and what not.—R. H. Brooks, Half Moon Bay, B.C.

Paint Brush Wiper

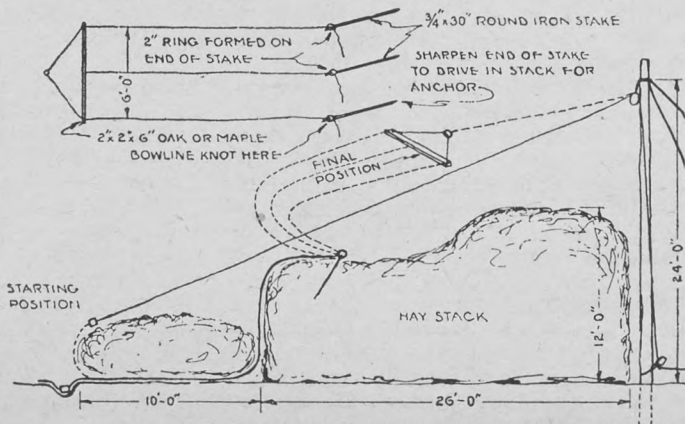
A wire bent as shown and slipped under the top rim of an open can of paint will be found to be a great convenience for wiping off the excess paint from the brush after it is dipped each time.—Paul Tremblay, St. Paul, Alta.



Roll-in Stacker

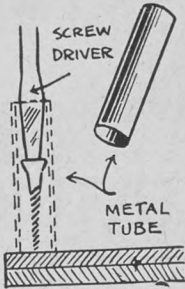
This roll-in hay stacking assembly is used in North Dakota. Three men are required to operate it, one to do the stacking, one to drive the team and arrange the slings and the other to operate the sweep rake.

The material needed for building this equipment is as follows: 80 to 100 feet of 1-inch rope, 3 pieces of 1/2-inch rope 35 to 40 feet long, 3 iron stakes made of 3/4-inch iron bent to form a ring at one end and pointed at the other. One piece of 2x2-inch hardwood 6 feet long, 3 rings 3 inches in diameter made of 1/2-inch iron, and two single block pulleys and a telephone pole 25 to 30 feet long. The pole is held in place with guy wires.



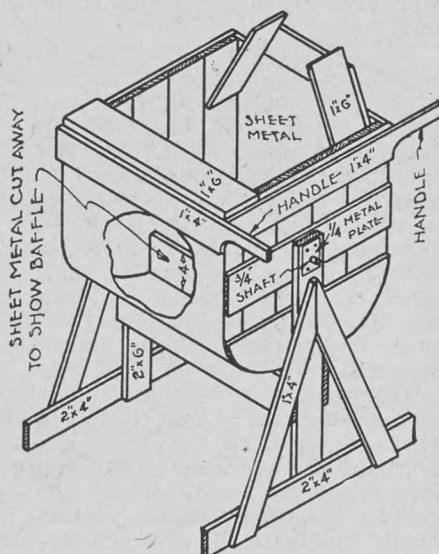
Starting a Screw Nail

A short piece of metal tubing will help to start screw nails if it is placed around the screw and the driving end of the screwdriver. It will prevent the screwdriver from slipping off the slot in the head of the screw nail and will hold the screw plumb. The tubing is held with the fingers of one hand while the other manipulates the screwdriver. A piece of tubing of the proper size can be made from an empty rifle shell if sawed at the proper places with a hack saw.—Paul Tremblay, St. Paul, Alta.



Rocker-Mixer

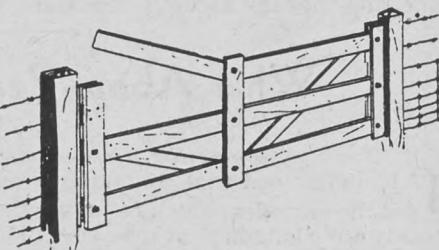
This cement mixer does the job easier than it can be done with the usual mixing box. It is operated by rocking back and forth. The dimensions of the various pieces are given in the sketch. One ad-



vantage is that the concrete is dumped directly into the wheelbarrow. Note that inside at the bottom there is a baffle board which greatly hastens the mixing.

Helps Climb Gate

Here is a plan to keep small live-



stock and hogs from following me through an open gate. The top section is in two parts, hinged at the middle on a bolt, so it can be raised while stepping over and then dropped back into place. When down, the movable part rests on a block in the end up-right of the gate at the latch. When the gate has five boards the top two could be fastened together and hinged in the same way.—I.W.D.

Credit for the lace leather cutter which appeared in this department in the March issue should have gone to David Craig, Teulon, Man. Mr. Craig supplied The Guide with a model of the lace cutter described.

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men

can afford

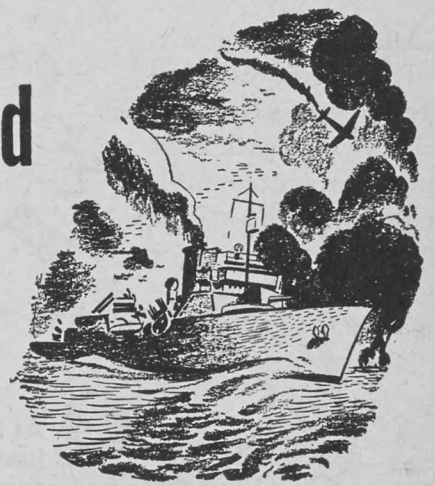
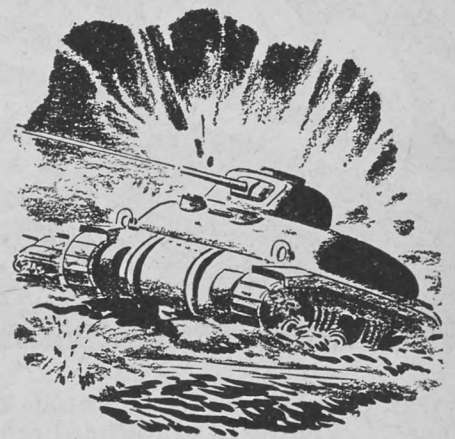
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How To Raise Good CALVES

AND SAVE ON MILK!

by Ful-O-Pep

This year, particularly, Canada needs every pound of milk we can produce . . . Yet the need for herd replacements makes it vital to raise robust, sturdy calves, as well. The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited offers a few timely tips on "how" and "when" you can profitably put your calves on feed.

1 Allow calf to remain with its mother two or three days. Then teach it to drink from a pail. Feed warm (98°F) whole milk two or three times a day at the rate of 1 lb. of milk per day for each 10 lbs. of the calf's weight.



2 At the same time start feeding a handful of Ful-O-Pep Calf Meal after each feeding of milk and you'll find the calf soon acquires an appetite for meal. By the time the calf is a week old it should be eating a half pound of meal per day. Gradually reduce whole milk feeding, but maintain the same amount of liquid intake by adding warm water. At one week to 10 days begin

feeding meal in a feed box. Increase the amount until the calf is consuming 1 lb. per day (a half pound morning and night). Continue to feed this amount until calf is five to six months old.

3 Roughage is also extremely important to growing good calves. After the calf is 10 to 12 days old, keep a good quality hay, preferably mixed hay, available in a rack. Be sure calf gets fresh water regularly—the chill removed in cold weather. At three weeks of age put a handful of Ful-O-Pep Dry & Fitting Ration in the feed box. Gradually increase amount according to size, and appetite, of calf. You may feed up to 5 to 6 lbs. per calf per day.



4 Reports from test herds show that calf scours and pneumonia, two of your greatest sources of calf losses, may often be traced to lack of vitamins in the feed. So feed a VITAMIN-IZED ration like Ful-O-Pep. Ful-O-Pep contains Nature's richest vitamin combination, Concentrated Spring Range, which gives your calves many of the healthful, protective vitamin benefits of fresh, green pasture. No wonder calves thrive and grow on it!



Ful-O-Pep mashes and sacks have been temporarily changed to comply with Government Wartime Regulations.



HORTICULTURE

Blossom time! Not the least of the values of fruit to western Canada is the beauty of the blossoms.

Top-Working By Whip Grafting

By DR. J. S. SHOEMAKER

Professor of Horticulture, University of Alberta, Edmonton

WHIP grafting can be used successfully for top-working two or three-year-old trees, using branches ranging from 1/4 to 3/4-inch in diameter. For top-working young trees, whip grafting, whenever it can be used, is superior to cleft grafting.

Whip grafting is in many ways similar to top-working by budding, though done at different seasons of the year. The permanent scaffold branches are selected, and then the surplus branches are removed, although some of them may be left for a year or two to provide additional leaf area. In the selection of permanent branches, snap clothespins can sometimes be used to mark the places for top-working, and the pins can be shifted from place to place until satisfactory limbs have been selected.

Top-working by whip grafting is done at the same time of year as that by cleft grafting; likewise the cions must be dormant and the wood be well-matured growth of the past season. In whip grafting, a smooth, clean, tapering cut about two inches long is made, and a tongue cut against the grain of the wood. The cion is prepared in the same manner, with the tapering cut of equal length and a tongue similar to that cut in the branch. The cion is pushed firmly into the branch so that the cambium layers of the cion and branch (the thin, green, growing layer between bark and wood) are in contact on one side, and the union is wrapped with

nurserymen's tape or homemade cloth strips saturated with grafting wax.

Bark grafting is a useful top-working method in cases that do not conform well to the splitting of stub of the stock that is required in cleft grafting. It has a special use in the case of certain plums in which the bark may be said to "run around" rather than "up and down" the branch. The chief objectionable feature to bark grafting is that the union is somewhat insecure.

Budding for top-working purposes should not be confused with budding as a propagation practice in the nursery, though the procedure in many ways is essentially the same. In top-working, the budding is done on framework branches, whereas, in the nursery, it is done on the pencil-size trunks of the stocks. Young trees may be top-worked by budding, particularly when the buds can be placed on suitable wood fairly close to the trunk. The spring following the operation, the branch is removed just beyond the bud. There is some advantage in making this cut two inches beyond the bud and then later in the year, or at the beginning of the second year, removing the stub. Covering the stub with grafting wax or paint, facilitates healing.

Budding is probably more difficult than grafting, but it has some advantages over grafting, in young trees. If the buds do not take, grafting can be done the following spring without changing the plan for the tree.

What About Peaches for the Prairies?

By W. L. KERR

Superintendent, Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Sutherland, Saskatchewan.

IT is understood that commonly grown peach varieties are not sufficiently hardy for Canadian prairie conditions. Many of the hardiest varieties and seedlings of them have been planted, but consistently kill out, or at least kill back to snow or ground level. The hardiest type so far obtained that has fair quality is the Boone County peach from Iowa. This type does not have sufficient hardiness for even southern Manitoba. Comparatively hardy hybrids, however, are not only a possibility but a reality at the Morden Experimental Station.

There appear to be several more or less promising lines of attack in order to achieve the goal—a peach suitable for the prairie garden. A cross between the hardy little Russia Almond, *Prunus nana*, and the Bokara peach, made at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station, resulted in Manitou, a hardy ornamental shrub. It was considered as sterile, due to defective pistils, which is usually the case. During 1939 at the Morden Experimental Station, Manitou produced about ten per cent normal pistils. From hand pollinations using many different kinds of pollen, twenty-five fruits set and several very interesting seedlings of questionable parentage are now growing from these seeds. Their value for future breeding has yet to be determined.

Crossing the commercial peach with the wild *Prunus davidiana*, has given, in the first generation, very strong vigorous trees distinctively more hardy than the commercial peach parent. The fruit, although much larger and more

attractive than the wild, is still much too bitter and woody. Should these, like their cousins the apricots, give seedlings that are hardy and produce acceptable fruits in the second generation, we should soon have what we are looking for. They fruit on very young trees; have been cross-fruitful with both parents and sisters, and perhaps self-fruitful. These factors should greatly facilitate this line of breeding. One serious drawback to *Prunus davidiana*, which may also be, to some extent, a characteristic of its hybrids, is their urge to bloom early. This, no doubt, is the reason for their failure to fruit freely under most conditions. As might be expected, there is a great variation in the hardiness of these, e.g., *Prunus persica* X *Prunus davidiana* hybrids, especially so with the second generation seedlings. Some are moderately hardy, but none have yet fruited in the orchards at Morden.

Crosses between several plum varieties and peaches, as well as some other *Prunus* species have been made at Minnesota, Morden and elsewhere. Although there are many interesting and moderately hardy peach X plum hybrids, their sterility has been the stumbling block to progress along this line. It is hoped that this will be overcome and a vast new field for fruit breeding opened up. It is possible that some specific pollen or some chemical or physiological treatment may play a part in bringing about fruitfulness. Like most fruit breeding projects where wide hybridization has been accomplished, the

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second or third generation (not the first) should possess the desirable qualities all in one individual. The problem is to retain the qualities of the peach fruit, and to replace peach tenderness with the hardness of some other prunus species. The success of one or more of these lines of breeding is quite possible but still somewhat a matter of speculation. Continued and persistent hybridization, intercrossing sister hybrids, back crossing using peach as the other parent, and where possible selfing hybrids, might result in giving us a peach for the prairie garden.

The Rose Curculio

I DOUBT if there is any enquiry I get as often as: "What do you do for that bug that gets the rosebuds?" The question is natural, for the snout-beetle, or curculio, is extremely serious in the prairie provinces, particularly in the drier parts, and sometimes comes very near to getting all the rosebuds. On its account, those roses which bloom very early, such as the Scotch roses, red, pink, white, and yellow, are especially valued, as are also Hansa and the three Grootendorst roses, which bloom a second time in fall, most freely. The beetle is at its worst at the time our wild roses are in bloom.

After many years experience I have learned one thing about the curculio, that it will "be bad" in proportion to the rose hips that ripen in or near one's garden. The little "worm" from which the beetle emerges, hatches from the egg inside the rose hip, and there grows to maturity. We must let no rose hips ripen, either in our own yard, or our neighbor's, or on the roadside, or in the fields nearby. Varieties that are naturally sterile and so produce no hips are especially to be desired for all our area. Among such roses are Persian Yellow, Austrian Copper, Double Yellow Scotch, Agnes, and the three Grootendorsts. In addition there is the Double Cinnamon rose, sometimes known also as Stevens. Banshee, more properly called Maiden's Blush, is rarely fertile, on account of non-opening and the rarity of congenial pollen.

However, for most of our cherished roses, and for the wildlings outside the pale of our garden, we must depend upon picking off and burning the hips while they are still immature and green. For this reason I have slowly come to the conclusion that it is not worth while to grow the single roses that bloom so profusely, transiently beautiful though they are. Hansen's Siberian Hedge rose, which otherwise I should think much of, is a case in point. Rubrifolia, the Redleaf rose, is an exception. Its primary place is as a foliage plant, and for this purpose it should be pruned so severely that it rarely gets a chance to make any seeds.

The chief point of weakness of the curculio is that it is a very poor flier. If a rose plant is set against a south, east, or west wall, only those beetles which come in from one side will find it, and a few hand-pickings may be enough to control it. Still better is a position in a corner, or between two buildings. This hint is one well worth remembering, and may mean the difference between loving one's rose plants and being exasperated at them.

The most important remedy is the one we began with, to see that no hips come to ripening in the vicinity. Thus, if we want rose hips for their vitamin content, we should grow them at a distance. — Percy H. Wright, Moose Range, Saskatchewan.

Editor's note: The University of Saskatchewan recommend a commercially prepared arsenical dust for the rose curculio, applied preferably on damp foliage and so as to cover it thoroughly. A home mixture can be made by thoroughly shaking together in a closed container, one part of arsenate of lime (or paris green, or arsenate of lead) and ten parts of flour (or hydrated lime, or fine road dust).

Zucca Melons a B.C. Specialty

ZUCCA melons provide the basis for a unique British Columbia industry. These are grown in the boundary country around Osoyoos at the southern end of the Okanagan Valley. The average

weight of each melon is 40 to 50 pounds, while specimens weighing 120 pounds have been produced. A good growing melon usually runs from 70 to 80 pounds. The melons come in succession on the same plant, each plant producing melons four or five times during the season with the number ripening on the plant at the same time varying, but averaging about five or six large melons to the plant. The season starts in mid-August and continues until the frost comes. An early frost will vary the crop by hundreds of tons. From a small growing area in the Osoyoos district, as much as 15 tons of melons per day will be shipped. The melons are from three to four feet in length and vary in shape from a perfect sausage formation to some with almost flat sides, and the average diameter is one to one and a half feet.

One of the principal plants handling the melons is the processing plant of the Penticton Co-operative at Penticton, B.C. This processing division is under the management of A. Binnie, who reports the pack has steadily increased, and it is estimated that 1943 production was about five times that of 1942.

When the melons arrive at the plant they are placed on a frame like a sawhorse, and men with curved, double-handled peeling knives rip off the outer skin. The melon is then passed to the cutting table and sliced by crews of girls. The small pieces are dropped into barrels, and when full the top is placed in position and the barrel rolled to a wharf overhanging the lake outside the plant. Sulphurous acid is then poured into the barrel through the bung hole, the bung replaced, and the barrel rolled into position for about ten days outside storage. It is then brought into the processing plant and stored for shipment. The barrels are 500 pounds gross, and the average net weight of the melon in each barrel, excluding liquor, is about 325 pounds or more.

The processed melons are sold to manufacturers and ultimately make their appearance in various colors and forms in tutti-frutti ice cream, in cake mixtures, and in fruit cakes sold by bakers. They can also be processed and used as substitutes for peel, and considerable research work is now being carried out to ascertain further forms in which they may be utilized. Apart from the initial processing, all processing work is handled by various manufacturers who purchase the melons in barrels from the Co-operative.

The plant also makes its own sulphurous acid used in treatment of the melons. The tower method is utilized and the acid developed by burning sulphur and passing it over coke.—F. H. Fullerton.

Cultivate Garden and Orchard

NOTWITHSTANDING that labor is very scarce on farms this year, it would be a mistake to neglect cultivating the garden and orchard, at least with thorough regularity. The need for cultivating the vegetable garden will be obvious to anyone, since the object is to secure rapid, strong growth, especially of those vegetables which are eaten fresh. Weeds allowed to compete with the vegetable crops will reduce the yield and the quality, and will make the garden much less satisfactory.

The trees and shrubs in the fruit garden also need cultivation. These are frequently neglected, but cultivation early in the season is most advisable, although it is equally inadvisable to continue it too late so that the trees will be encouraged to grow longer than they should and the wood go into winter in an immature condition. Grass growing about the roots of trees makes a good harbor for insects and diseases. The grass also competes with the trees for moisture, which may be very limited in amount; and the result of this competition usually is that the trees suffer in growth, in vigor and in the quality and quantity of fruit they bear.

Care must be taken, however, in cultivating fruit trees, to avoid mechanical injury. Also, cultivation should not be too deep. The feeding roots of fruit trees are generally fairly close to the surface and any sudden increase in the depth of the cultivation, unless for some very good reason, may give an undesirable root pruning.

FARMALL— Yours from Dawn to Dusk

DAWN to dusk—and on into the night. That's the schedule on many farms this year as agricultural Canada, short-handed but determined, swings into another planting and cultivating season.

The goal ahead is another big harvest. And the favored weapon in this fight for food is the all-purpose FARMALL TRACTOR.

More new Farmalls are being built this year than last. But there still will not be enough to go around. If you need a new tractor, you may be able to get one from the 1944 supply. If it means waiting, wait for a FARMALL . . . the tractor that has led the way in power farming for 20 years. When you own a Farmall you have a tractor that was designed from the implement end. Such a tractor, for one-man operation on many jobs, is a blessing when capable farm help is at a premium.

Your International Harvester dealer is doing his best to help you get the new farm equipment you need, and to keep your present equipment on the job. He's your supply man for the entire FARMALL SYSTEM.

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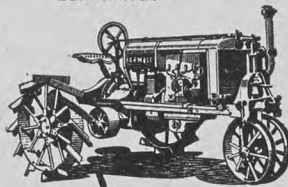
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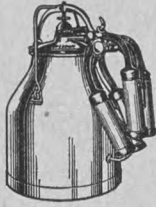
For 20 years the FARMALL SYSTEM, a way of farming that combines tractor power and a complete line of working tools to fit the tractor, has enabled farmers to produce crops on an efficient, economical, time-saving basis. Count on Farmall to lead the way in the future, just as it leads the way today.



FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary

CANADIAN DAIRYMEN ARE GETTING WONDERFUL RESULTS WITH DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY MILKING

UNVARYING splendid results . . . that is the one and only reason why dairymen using the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking are so enthusiastic about it. Every day more and more dairymen are adopting this practical and modern method of using their De Laval Milkers to save even more time, to do a still better job of milking to maintain healthier udders, to increase milk production, and to assure the highest degree of sanitation.



As an example . . . Mr. Charles MacIntosh . . . owner of the famous Glengarry Stock Farm, says in part, "If anyone would like to see the efficiencies of the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking send them to Glengarry Stock Farm, at Apple Hill, Ontario, during the milking period."

A De Laval Milker and the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking are an unbeatable milking combination.

THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.

2. *Have everything in readiness*—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.

3. *Preparation of the cow*—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.

4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of

milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup*. Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes*. Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR



New De Laval Separators are now available . . . but observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

PETERBOROUGH MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

What Kind of a Car Is Coming?

An Executive Automotive Engineer Debunks Some of the Claims Being Made by Some Over-Zealous Pen-Pushers

LAST January the Society of Automotive Engineers met at Detroit. They should know, if anyone does, what kind of a car we may expect when the family automobile starts rolling off the assembly lines again. One of them, Edgard C. De Smet, executive engineer of Willys Overland Motors Incorporated, made a pretty fair job of debunking some of the wild claims made by imaginative writers who neither design cars nor make them. He points out that the fundamental factor which will govern postwar industry, just as it governed prewar industry, is the factor of cost. He quotes a typical example of such fantastic predictions from an article appearing in a Detroit newspaper entitled "Your Postwar Car—A Glimpse of Things to Come." Here are some of his quotations from the article:

"Streamlined completely, it will have no fenders or running boards. On a tour, you'll be able to take a nap on the extra wide seats and there will be an electric stove and a pantry. Its entire top, including windshield, will probably be a transparent, reinforced plastic casting, non-shatterable, non-glare, and you'll be able to see in every direction; an open-car effect, without wind or sunburn.

"The cost will be about \$400. It will weigh a third to a half less than your prewar car. It will burn airplane gas at a cheap price and you will get 30 to 40 miles to the gallon. It will be air-conditioned for all-year-round driving—warm in winter, cool in summer.

"Safety will be assured by a lower centre of gravity. The body can be made of aluminum, plastic magnesium, plywood and steel. No matter what material is used it will be the strongest, safest car you ever drove.

"Choice between a land car and an air-land car will be yours. If you want the latter, the helicopter type, you will drive it from the city to a suburban runway, adjust the collapsible rotors and fly away to your self-sufficient five-acre home in the country. Before you take off for home you will be able to call your wife on your dashboard phone and tell her to put the chops on. . . . She won't worry about you on your way home because your special radar equipment will prevent collisions."

The author of the foregoing effusion did not promise it for at least a year after peace comes. The following is gleaned from Mr. De Smet's comments:

Limitations of Substitutes for Steel

As to basic material we find that the cost of any suitable aluminum alloy is much higher than body steel. Present sheet prices call for an average of 30 cents per pound for aluminum against three cents per pound for steel, a ratio of 10 to 1. Aluminum goes further because it is lighter, but after working it all out, the best that can be expected is a cost ratio of 2½ to 1 in favor of steel.

But there are further considerations. Aluminum alloys cannot be formed and drawn to the same degree as steel and their adoption would require a major revision in the design of bodies as at present developed for steel construction. Aluminum has physical limitations which would necessarily reinstate a number of minor individual parts, such as small brackets and reinforcements, which have been gradually eliminated on steel bodies, but which would now resuscitate former sub-assembly problems and labor costs.

Aluminum spot welding is much slower, a lot more exacting and much more costly. Steel panels rarely fracture under average impact loads and it is nearly always possible to make a satisfactory repair job by driving the metal back to its original shape. Hardened aluminum body panels and fenders will crack and tear under similar conditions and bumping out is definitely out of the question. Garagemen would have to acquire an entirely new technique and equipment to do repair work.

As to plywood, the greatest limiting factor in the fabrication of formed plywood parts is that so far no one has been able to stretch wood. This means

that practical forming, using uniform sheets for the plies is confined to single curvature surfaces, often called wrapped surfaces, thus limiting the designers as well as the manufacturers to very simple formations and shapes. An alternative is the use of a great number of narrow strips or lattices supplemented by trimmed and fitted wedge-shaped fillers. This requires very great skill and much more time, reflected in a tremendously increased cost. There are many other disadvantages.

As to the plastic body, the fact is that the one-piece all-plastic automobile is definitely out of the question, since it has been established that the production of pure homogeneous masses of plastic material is only acceptable when confined to comparatively small non-functional and non-stressed parts. The most common disadvantages are brittleness, distortion under various atmospheric conditions and excessive cost. During the last few years the plastic industry has unquestionably made tremendous progress, but at present the chances for manufacturing on a production basis entire automobile bodies of laminated plastics of any kind are still very remote.

Limitations of Transparent Plastic

Regarding curved windshields and side-lights, it has been established by the glass manufacturers that flat plate glass supplies maximum clarity of image and freedom from distortion, and that any departure from the flat surface results in a reduction of highly important optical properties. When an object is viewed through curved glass a distortion is produced because the front and back surfaces of the glass are not parallel at the points where the light rays enter and emerge from the glass. The resultant displacement of the image is proportional to the distance between the glass and the object and it also increases as the angle of incidence becomes greater.

In night driving, all points of concentrated light, such as street lights and headlights of approaching cars, when viewed through a sheet of formed glass, appear in multiple sets, each light resulting in two, three and sometimes more subsidiary reflected images, which seem to travel upon the curved surface along distorted paths as the car approaches the original source of the light. The inevitable effect on the passengers is a distinct feeling of eye strain and fatigue, most apparent at night. Due to the many additional operations involved, the cost of curved or bent glass is substantially higher than flat plate glass. Furthermore, it is not capable of withstanding excessive road shocks.

With regard to clear plastic as a substitute for glass, though they have many qualities, they have also some serious defects. The optical qualities of clear plastic materials are far inferior to those of plate glass. It has indeed been recognized that the best flat sheet of transparent plastic that can be molded on a commercial basis is optically worse than the cheapest kind of window glass. When molded into curved shapes, the optical conditions become impossible. Another major shortcoming of clear plastics is their low factor of surface hardness in comparison with glass. They are subject to abrasion and surface scratches even under normal conditions. The simple operation of wiping off road dust with an ordinary cloth or the action of the windshield wiper operating over the usual amount of dust deposited on the car or in suspension in rainwater, will leave very definite marks which will multiply from day to day until the material has lost most of its transparency.

From a cost angle at present a sheet of clear plastic, whether flat or curved, costs about twice as much as a corresponding amount of laminated safety plate glass of similar shape, and even if costs are reduced, glass promises to retain its place in the industry for many years to come as the most economical, efficient and practical material for automobile windshields and standard enclosures.



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"Miracle" Growing Mash and home mashes made with "Miracle" Growing Mash Supplement brings the pullets from the 'cute' stage to laying as early as twenty weeks old. This means earlier profits for you — and a saving in feeding costs!

And having reached this stage, they are strong and healthy, able to maintain high egg production without impairing their health.

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UNRRA Requirements

THE United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration estimates that 45 million tons of foodstuffs, feed, oils, fat, chemicals, fertilizer, rubber, wood, paper, hide, leather, clothing, coal, metals, minerals, machinery, vehicles, seed, drugs and hospital supplies will be required to rehabilitate liberated countries in Europe. Wheat will be one of Canada's major contributions. Some idea of what this huge tonnage means may be gained from the fact that if it consisted entirely of bacon, it would require 133 times the record amount of bacon which we exported to Britain in 1943; or, if it consisted entirely of wheat, it would require Canada's entire exportable surplus for five years at a time when we were exporting 300 million bushels per year.

Soil Erosion Serious In U.S.

IN the United States, soil erosion and flood damage are estimated to cost \$3,844,000,000 each year, as the result of reduced crop yields and damage to irrigation projects, reservoirs, highways, railroads and the abandonment of land. It is said that in the state of Oklahoma more than a third of the crop land has been washed away, and in the cotton and tobacco states of the South, only 10 per cent of the soil is safe from erosion, and 80 per cent needs constant watching.

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has organized 1,000 local Soil Conservation Districts, involving 2,500,000 farms, and 570 million acres. These are distributed over 45 states. Such districts are established by popular referendum within a specified area, for which a majority of farmers must vote. Chartered by the state committee, the local unit elects its own officers, draws up its own program for erosion control, and co-operates with nearby districts and state and federal conservation programs. Careless, or non-co-operative farmers in such districts are subject to some degree of compulsion.

Wheat Board Will Pay \$59,000,000

ABOUT 200,000 prairie farmers will receive approximately \$59 million as the result of the payment by the Canadian Wheat Board on participation certificates for the 1940, 1941 and 1942 wheat crops. Basic payments, subject to variation for different grades, are 6½ cents per bushel for 1940 wheat, 14½ cents for 1941, and 11¼ cents for 1942 wheat. A statement by the Minister of Trade and Commerce recently, indicated that payment figures for each grade of wheat will be brought to the closest third decimal point in each case, and that these payments will close out the payment for the three crop years concerned.

New Dried Egg Contract

A NEW minimum contract with the British Ministry of Food for dried egg powder, covering the years 1944 and 1945, has been arranged by the Special Products Board, Ottawa. It covers 7,500 long tons in each year, and the British Ministry has agreed to use its best efforts to take such additional quantities as may be available. The contract also provides that the British Ministry may, at its option, take up to 18 million dozen shell eggs in the 1945 shipments. The new contract is the equivalent of 48 million dozen shell eggs as a minimum, but indications are that the quantity available this year will greatly exceed this amount. Last year, the equivalent of 34 million dozen shell eggs were shipped, and pre-war egg exports were around one million dozen, annually.

Pilot Flax Mill For Manitoba

THE Dominion Government will establish a pilot flax mill adjacent to Portage la Prairie. Site for the mill and ten acres of land for experimental purposes have been donated by the Government of Manitoba. Some flax straw is already being processed in Winnipeg for cigarette paper stock, and some difficulty has been experienced in cleaning straw effectively. The new pilot mill will conduct work along this line, as well as study new and superior varieties of flax, new fertilizers, rates of fertilizer application, problems connected with dewetting under western conditions, the drying of water-retted flax and other incidental problems. Western Canada produces a very large percentage of the linseed flax grown in Canada. Such straw contains some fibre, and the new pilot mill may assist in discovering how this fibre may be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

Minister Says Hold Coarse Grains

HON. J. G. GARDINER, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, urged farmers recently in Winnipeg to avoid exporting coarse grains until such time as the moisture situation on the prairies is more clearly defined. "If there are no good spring rains," he said, "it is possible that we will not have enough grain to feed our livestock. There is no reason for farmers to ship now, for the price position remains the same. We should protect our interests by holding on until we know what the situation is in mid-summer."

Seed Growers' Fortieth Anniversary

THIS year will mark the fortieth anniversary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the first annual meeting having been held on June 15, 1904. At that time, however, the Association was known as The Macdonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association.

Although too few growers of registered seed themselves realize it, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is one of the outstanding Canadian examples of what individual producers scattered across the width of a huge country like Canada can do to assist each other in the improvement of their product. By strictly guarding the standards of quality established for seed of different grades, and by making sure that these standards are maintained at a high enough level, a high degree of reliability and dependance has been given to Canadian registered seed of all kinds. The Association will hold its annual meeting this year at the Bessborough hotel, Saskatoon, June 20-21.



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Weather-Proof for years to come! J-M Durabestos Roofing Shingles defy wind, rain and snow — indefinitely.



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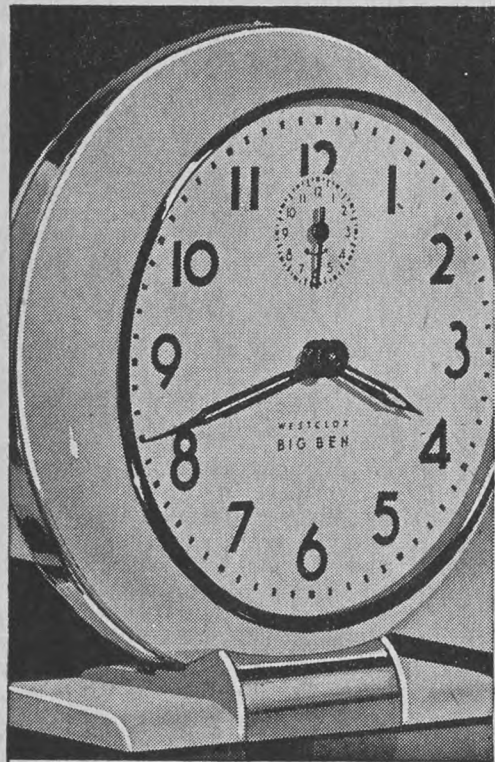
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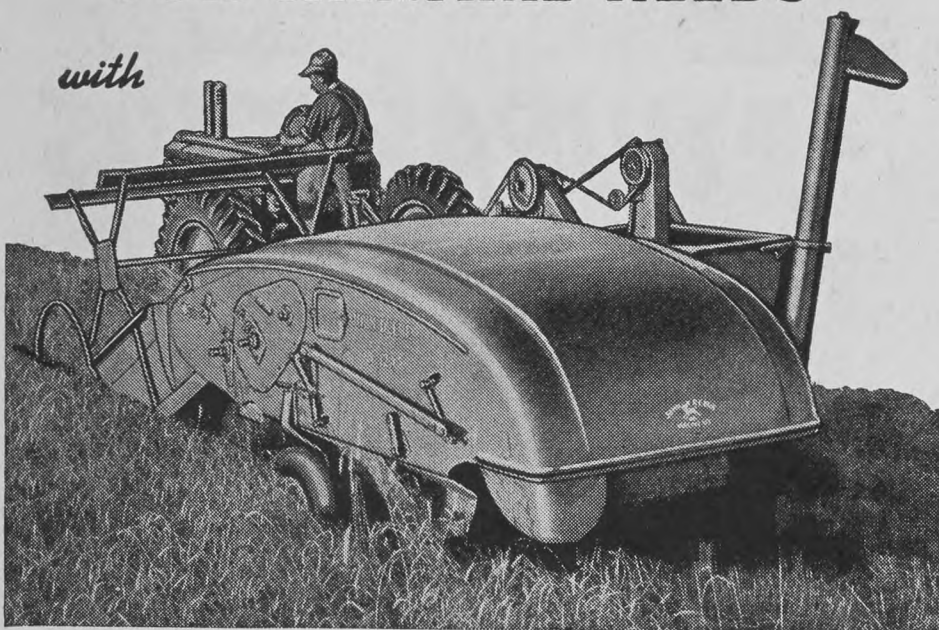
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John Deere *straight through* Combines give you outstanding grain-saving performance with their extra capacity in cutting, elevating, threshing, and separating units. In the 11-A and 12-A Combines, crops are handled in a straight line from the cutter bar to the end of the straw rack. No turns or corners to cause piling, jamming, or bunching. Smooth-operating cutting and elevating parts . . . big-capacity, full-width rasp bar cylinder . . . extra-large cleaning units—all go to make up the ideal combine for the small or medium-sized farm—the ideal combine for soy beans and small grains.

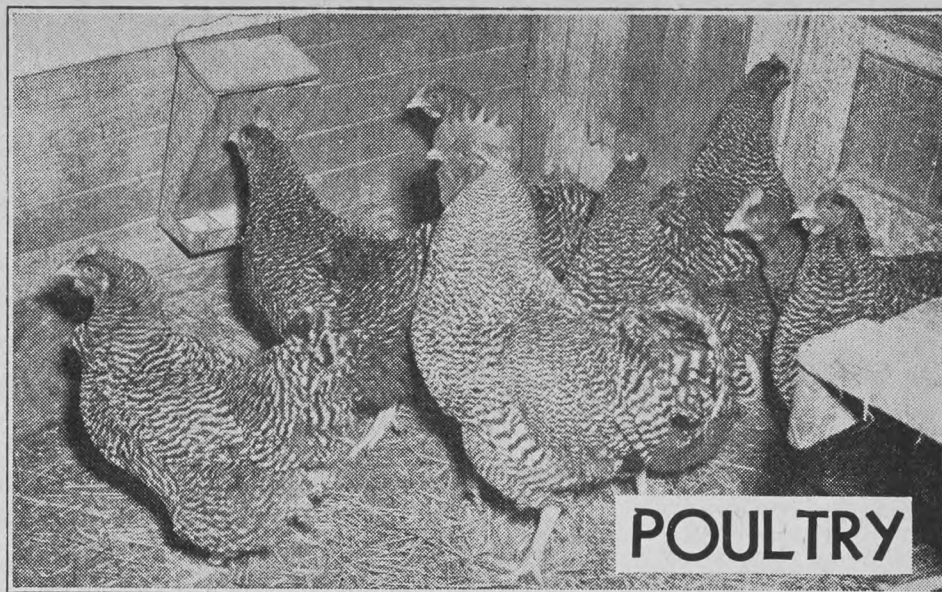
For safety, speed, and efficiency, most adjustments are made from outside the machine. Changing cylinder and concave clearance, adjusting sieves, increasing or decreasing the volume of air from the powerful fan or changing its direction to the cleaning units—reel and platform adjustments—all quickly and easily made.

If you need a combine this year and are eligible to buy one, see your John Deere dealer. He will do all in his power to get one for you. If you have a John Deere 11-A or 12-A, take good care of it by checking it carefully before and after use, or better yet, have your John Deere dealer do this for you.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois

BUY MORE BONDS ★ GET IN THE SCRAP

Do not burn or destroy this publication. When you are through with it, give it to a salvage organization. It is needed for Victory.



"What-what's this-what-what?" But the interruption didn't last long and the picture was secured. Guide photo.

What the Records Show

RECORDS kept by flock owners in the state of Minnesota, under the supervision of the Agricultural Extension Service, reveal information as to the factors that influence profits in poultry keeping. The records kept, extended over a period of ten years and included an average of 54 flocks each year. Conditions in the state of Minnesota are similar in many respects to those in western Canada and the results of their survey are of interest to us. Average yearly prices for eggs during the ten-year period varied from 17½ cents to 29 cents per dozen. (The survey period included the depression years.) Feed prices per hundred pounds varied from 99 cents to \$2.38, and the annual feed cost per hen varied from 59 cents to \$3.83. The average annual production per bird in the different flocks varied from a low of 111 eggs to a high of 185 eggs. After charging for the feed consumed, depreciation, replacements, and interest at six per cent on the investment, the annual labor income per bird varied from a high of \$4.26 to a loss of \$3.47 per bird. The average labor income per hen in all the flocks for the ten-year period was \$1.49.

One of the conclusions arrived at was that small flocks of less than a hundred birds are less efficient than larger flocks. The reason given is that the smaller flocks are more likely to suffer from neglect.

The average egg production in all the recorded flocks varied from 137 in 1927 to 159 in 1936. The increase in production is ascribed to several causes, the chief one being the increased amount of mash used in the laying ration. In 1927 the average amount of mash consumed was 39 pounds for each hen in the flock, and the average amount of hard grain consumed was 50 pounds. In 1936 mash consumption had increased to 65 pounds per bird and hard grain consumption was 48 pounds, including the consumption of feed by both chickens and mature birds.

The records showed that 65 per cent of the revenue from the farm flock came from the sale of eggs and 35 per cent from the sale of birds. Various factors influenced the amount of profit obtained, such as the relationship of feed costs and egg prices, but the greatest single factor during the ten-year period was the number of eggs obtained from the flock. It was further shown that flocks with the best records of egg production for the period from November to February stood highest in annual revenue.

Frequently the statement is made that the higher the egg production the heavier the death loss among the layers. The Minnesota records indicate the opposite. The highest producing flocks with average yearly records of 185 eggs per bird, showed death loss of 12 per cent during the year. Among the medium producers with yearly records of 147 eggs, the average yearly mortality was 15 per cent. The low producers with average yearly records of 111 eggs showed an annual death loss of 17 per cent. The conclusion drawn by the extension workers is that disease lowers production, but stepping up production does not increase the number of deaths. They state further that a low death rate and good production are twin sign posts of good management.

Overcrowding Causes Cannibalism

TOE picking and cannibalism are vices that may begin at an early age. Chicks will normally pick at almost anything that attracts their attention, but those that are hungry or have a craving for some form of feed that they are not getting, soon begin picking each other. If they succeed in breaking the skin and drawing blood, they are further attracted and encouraged by the taste of the blood. Certain breeds are worse offenders than others. The prevention of such vice is very much easier than correcting the trouble after it has started.

Over-crowding is almost certain, sooner or later, to cause cannibalism. An insufficient supply of animal protein in the feed is also a common cause of the trouble. In addition to providing ample space for the chicks and making sure there is an adequate supply of animal protein such as meat meal, fish meal, or milk in the ration, green feed should be given as soon as it is available. Placing a grass sod in the pen will keep the chicks occupied tearing it to pieces. In cases of severe outbreak the use of bitter tasting material such as tar, smeared on the feet and feathers, acts as a deterrent. A paste made up of four ounces of vaseline, one tablespoonful of bitter aloes and enough red pigment, such as venetian red, to give a blood color, is also recommended for the same purpose. The use of red lights in a darkened house, and painting the windows red have also been successfully used in checking the vice. What is effective as a remedy in one case may fail in another. Providing suitable brooding accommodation and a well balanced ration from the start, will go a long way in preventing trouble.

Keep Chicks Healthy by Cleanliness

THE number of eggs laid, and hence the revenue obtained from the farm flock, is influenced to a considerable extent by the breeding, health, and vigor of the young birds that are reared each spring for flock replacement purposes. The first consideration in successful chick rearing is to obtain chicks from parent stocks of good vitality and breeding. The next essential is to provide dependable equipment for brooding, and, lastly, to give the necessary attention to detail.

Chicks will not remain in healthy condition even under perfectly controlled brooder temperatures unless suitable precautions are taken to ensure that the floors, feeders, drinking vessels and other equipment are kept clean. The litter used on the floor should be changed at frequent intervals so that the chicks are not allowed to come in contact with accumulated droppings. Drinking vessels, especially those used for supplying milk, become dirty very quickly and are dangerous from the standpoint of disease. They require to be scrubbed and scalded every few days. Temperature control and sanitation are two prime essentials to be kept in mind. The most successful method of feeding is through the use of self-feeders. Chick feeders can be constructed at home or purchased from feed dealers. All vessels containing feed and drink should be so constructed that the chicks cannot enter them with their feet.

WHISTLING TEXAS

Continued from page 9

great the provocation, but this time her words held a finality that silenced him—she was going back to her parents with her son, as they had repeatedly urged her to do.

How stupid he must have looked, standing there, staring at her, the hot words frozen on his lips, seeing himself as they had always seen him—the person their daughter had married, and who, when the war ended, had turned out to be an irresponsible idler. No wonder they had wanted her to come home at once. But she hadn't. She'd stuck to him and tried her best to make life turn out the way they'd planned. Never coarse and rough like the women she had to live among, she managed to keep their boy like herself. But the struggle had grown too hard. Now for Lad's sake she was quitting.

He had kept on staring at her after she had stopped talking. Then he had said, "I guess you're right," and had walked away—anywhere—nowhere. It didn't matter. That night he had crawled on a freight train. It never reached its destination. Among the unidentified they found his papers. It was better that way, he decided. Linda could go home, free, and the boy's memory of his father, a memory growing fainter with each succeeding year, would be that of a care-free playfellow always ready to drop his work to help fly a kite, wade in the brook, dance the hornpipe, or whistle merry tunes. Lad would never be told the other side. For his own sake his mother would spare him that.

SLOWLY Texas replaced the pictures and slid the suitcase back under the bed. He felt steadier now. His mind was made up. If, utterly improbable as it was, Lad were that ship's officer, he would see him—he must. But Lad would not be aware of it. The resolve made years ago would still be kept.

Out in the street Texas' feet carried him by alleys and shortcuts to a quiet street near the business section, where among other dignified brick buildings the Marine Club stood. Here all the officers came when the ships were in harbor. The doorman was a good-natured guy. If he thought a fellow needed the pennies that could be made by whistling a few tunes, he would look the other way and let you stay.

So, Texas took his stand, old hat beside him on the pavement. He had no wish to attract a crowd, so began to whistle softly, avoiding the catchy tunes of the day. For some moments he was not noticed by the people passing by or the club members going in. Then a group of young naval officers, coming along at a smart pace, paused to toss some coins into his hat and laughingly requested a sea ditty. Texas responded willingly. He knew all the old chancies and went from one to another applauded and accompanied by the crowd which soon began to gather. After a few moments the young officers slipped away, but Texas kept on, his anxious gaze searching the face of every man in naval dress who turned in at the club.

A fog was closing in. Gradually the crowd around him thinned until only a few stragglers remained. His heart grew heavy. His whistling slowed.

"Aw, Tex, don't quit," expostulated the listeners, "Keep on. You're just getting warmed up."

Texas scarcely heard them. Two officers were coming along the street. One was thick-set and mature, the other was young with an erect carriage. As they came near Texas' eyes fastened themselves on the gold braid on his sleeve—the stripes of a Lieutenant-Commander! With a beating heart he lifted his gaze to the officer's face. It was that of the young man in the newspaper clipping. Lad! His son! His very own son!

He wanted to cry out, to call his name.

He must not. The officers were near the door now. In another moment they would go in. He must attract Lad's attention! What could he do?

An impatient voice broke in. "Hurry up, Tex. We're waitin' for that jig tune."

That was it! He could whistle some of the old rollicking airs. Lad must have a faint memory of some of them.

As the shrill melodious notes cut through the heavy air the two officers glanced around. Texas swung into Shenandoah. Lad had loved that chanty. The young officer halted. His companion, noticing this, came to a stop too, and laughingly explained:

"That's Whistling Texas. Quite some character. He's whistled on the wharves for years."

THE young officer had come closer and the light above the entrance revealed his face, puzzled, intent. With a desperate effort Texas kept on whistling. The clear frank eyes looked into his. His heart thudded and stood still, but he returned their gaze and saw it there—the smile that had belonged to the little boy. But now it was a grave smile, and the lips, fine sensitive lips, were set in a determined line. Abruptly the whistling ceased.

"Thank you," said the young officer. "That melody took me back a long way, to someone I loved." He dropped a handful of coins into the hat and turned to join his comrade. The doorman held open the heavy doors. The men entered and the doors closed. With aimless step Texas moved away into the fog.

"Hey, Tex, come back!" shouted the idlers. "You forgot your dough!" But he did not hear them.

How long he wandered Texas did not know. At last there came a thought that cleared his mind and gave directions to his feet: he would return to the dock and wait there to see Lad return to his ship. Eagerly he accepted this crumb of comfort and hurried towards his goal.

The fog, dense now, and causing confusion and delay with the unloading proved to be his friend. His card was briefly scanned and he was told to go ahead. As he did so he contrived to avoid the workers by moving from behind one pile of cargo to another. At the end of the dock he found a spot, from where in the shadow of some cases he could see the steps leading down to the water. Here Lad would come to meet the dinghy. His heart quickened its beat as he crouched close and prepared to wait.

Gradually the noise of voices and unloading lessened until all was quiet on the wharf. That there were guards posted there, Texas knew, yet he seemed quite alone, shut in by the fog. Only the steps and the end of the wharf were visible, while out in the harbor was the faint grey shadow of a boat. Lad's boat! The son for whom he had done nothing!

After some moments Texas became aware that he was no longer alone. There had been no footfall, yet he was positive there was someone near. Cautiously he moved around the cases, peering sharply into the fog. Then he saw a

heavy shouldered figure flattened against some bales. His cap was pulled down, his hand in the pocket of a loose overcoat. His eyes were fixed on the steps which Lad would descend.

Panic seized Texas. He must do something! What? Sweat broke out on his face and in his palms. Then as suddenly he was calm. The dinghy would appear when Lad was due. It had not come yet. There was time to slip out, intercept Lad—but what was that? The outlines of a small boat had appeared near the steps. At the same moment brisk footsteps sounded coming down the dock.

The heavy shouldered figure moved slightly, withdrew his hand. It held an oval object. Texas saw him jerk out a pin, drop it, then raise his arm, poised. A tall figure was approaching the steps. The arm swung aloft. With a catlike leap Texas was upon him. The missile flew backwards. There was a deafening

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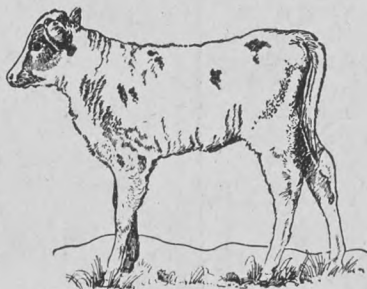
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THE grim demands of war for increased production from the land have made the "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor owner a man to envy—in thousands of neighborhoods.

For neighbors have seen how this man can employ his tractor's sure traction and ample power to clear idle stump-land—and quickly have it growing vital food, feed or fiber crops.

They've seen his versatile tractor logging saw-logs and firewood—or building stock-ponds—or leveling for irrigation and building the ditches. They've watched it pull big power take-off sprayers in hilly orchards—and keep the schedule humming on steep grain ranches.

They've made an indelible mental note about how seldom the fuel tank truck needs to visit the farm powered by a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor. (And this Diesel burns *cleanly* a wide range of power-rich fuels, including No. 3 burner oil.)

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Neighbors are getting conclusive evidence that the one to have in peacetime as well as during war is a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor—and that this tractor is worth waiting for. . . . When the war-pressure lifts from "Caterpillar" factories, their wait should be rewarded early!

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crash, a sensation of falling, then oblivion.

Shrill summons, running feet, shouts, rapid orders, then a hush as the crowd watched the face of the young officer who knelt beside Texas. Its stern grief told all that words could tell. They saw him lean forward quickly as Texas' eyes opened. After a pause, broken words came:

"He didn't—get you—thank God!"

"No, but he got you! I am so sorry, so very sorry!"

A faint smile touched Texas' face. "Don't be sorry—I'm glad—" His eyes closed.

"Is he gone, sir?" asked the guard.

The officer, with his hand over the faintly beating heart, shook his head. They saw the ashen face settle into lines of peace. The lips shaped a name but no sound came.

"He is asking for someone. Who would it be?" asked the officer.

"Might be his son," volunteered a dock hand. "We think he has one some place."

"Go for him, then. There isn't much time."

No one moved. The officer looked up sharply.

"You see, sir," explained the dock-hand, "we're not sure. Tex never said he had anyone belong to him."

The officer bent closer to the quiet form and spoke softly, "Is there someone you want? Your son—"

Texas' eyes opened again. They fixed themselves on the young man's face and remained there as if utterly satisfied.

"Can I do anything for you—and your son?"

The sunken features took on a light. "Would you—say—goodbye—for him?" It was the faintest of whispers.

Reverently the young officer bent lower and pressed his warm lips upon the pallid ones.

"Goodbye—father," he said.

Farm Equipment Testing Centre

THE Saskatchewan section of the Western Agricultural Engineering Committee believes that the misapplication and the uneconomic use of farm equipment has aided, to a considerable degree, in producing a lower standard of living in most agricultural areas. The section says it is well recognized that changes or improvements in farm machinery are only forthcoming when protests reach manufacturers in sufficient volume to warrant a profitable change-over. The section has therefore recommended an Agricultural Engineering Centre for western Canada where all pieces of farm equipment would be tested, and, if approved, given a government seal of approval before the machine is authorized for sale. It was suggested that the testing centre could test not only all forms of machinery, but also farm buildings, farm water supply, sewage disposal systems, electrification and other engineering matters. One station would serve the entire west, and expensive duplication could be avoided.



Progress at Tupper Creek

THE Sudeten settlers at Tupper Creek, B.C., have made encouraging progress since management of the settlement was taken over by the settlers themselves, at the end of 1942. The Tate Creek Development Company (W. Wanka, Manager), which is the company formed for the purchase of land to accommodate these refugee Czechoslovaks from Sudeten, Germany, purchased 23,628 acres almost on the boundary of Alberta and British Columbia, in the Peace River area, for a price of \$42,745.81. Until December 31, 1942, the work of the colonists was supervised by the Canada Colonization Association; and at the time this control was relinquished, \$32,487 had been paid, leaving a balance of \$10,258. At the end of 1943, this indebtedness had been reduced to \$4,242.

Progress of the settlement was assisted during its early years by the fact that outside work was easy to obtain, and early in 1943 about one-third of the settlers had obtained outside employment. They returned for seeding, but some of them worked outside from time to time during the balance of the year. W. D. Albright, of the Dominion Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta, reports that 1943 was the frostiest year in the history of the settlement, but that a satisfactory crop of potatoes was secured. Water supply is a problem in the settlement, but ten new barns were built, 25 granaries, and 12 other buildings, in addition to improvements to dwellings. About \$8,000 was spent by the settlers for machinery purchases, and the Tate Creek Co-operative Society had an increase in sales of \$10,993.10 over 1942. A total of 101 members had all shares in the society paid in full. Total marketings of hogs and cattle in the last three years brought the settlers \$115,374.80, and in 1943, live-stock revenue increased by \$7,173.78 over the year before. Cattle marketed brought \$7,550, and hogs, which included 1,610 bacon hogs and 72 sows, brought \$39,993. The hogs graded 36.8 per cent A, and 38.6 per cent B1.

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MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

The Co-operative Wheat Selling Plan of 1939

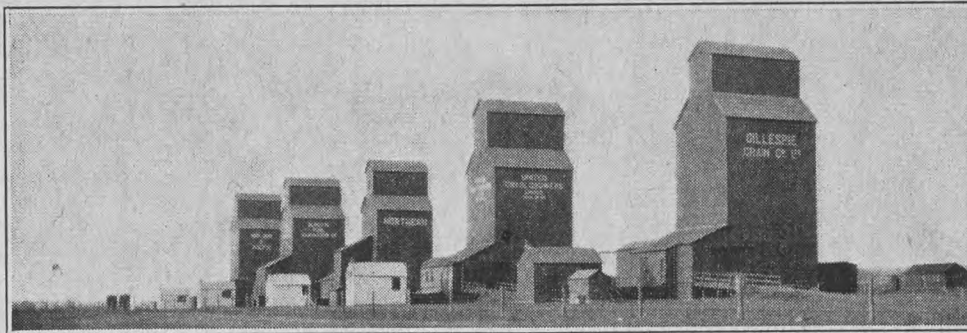
The Canadian Wheat Board is engaged in paying out money on Participation Certificates issued in connection with the crops of 1940, 1941 and 1942. There is no payment by the Wheat Board, however, with respect to the crop of 1939. As the recently issued annual report of the Canadian Wheat Board shows, transactions with respect to the 1939 crop were not wound up until March 31, 1943, at which time final disposition was made of wheat then on hand amounting to 23,972,719 bushels. A loss on operations in respect to 1939 wheat was established of \$8,816,210.36. During the fiscal year which ended July 31, 1943, there had been a considerable improvement amounting to nearly \$40,000,000 in respect to the accounts of that crop, for the deficit established at July 31, 1942, had been \$48,321,923.66. The improvement however, was not enough to overcome the deficit, which remained to be taken care of at the expense of the Government of Canada. Farmers who delivered to the Wheat Board that year got only the initial payment based on 70 cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern at terminal elevators.

During 1939-40 United Grain Growers Limited operated a co-operative wheat selling plan for the benefit of customers who had more than 5,000 bushels of wheat to dispose of and did not want to sell on the open market. It will be remembered that in that year Wheat Board marketings for any farmer were restricted to 5,000 bushels. Parliament passed a Co-operative Wheat Marketing Act under which selling agencies could be set up which were guaranteed a selling price of 60 cents per bushel on wheat which they might handle for their customers. On wheat accepted under this plan United Grain Growers Limited made an initial payment basis No. 1 Northern in store. Port Arthur, of 56 cents per bushel, an interim payment of 14 cents per bushel and a final payment which brought the total for No. 1 Northern up to a basis of 80.826 cents per bushel. The total quantity handled was not large but it is interesting to note that the return to farmers who used this plan was nearly 11 cents per bushel higher than the return received through the Canadian Wheat Board. That applied to wheat handled from the beginning of the crop year up to May 18. On that date the first co-operative plan was closed because a severe decline in the price of wheat had set in on the market and it was desired not to jeopardize the interests of farmers who had already delivered wheat under the plan by accepting large quantities of additional wheat.

A second plan was then opened which operated up to July 31. Under it the net return to customers was smaller as they received 69.75 cents per bushel, or just a fraction of a cent under the Wheat Board initial payment. Even at that the sales record compared favorably with that of the Wheat Board since no loss was realized. It must be admitted that the Company had only a small quantity of wheat to take care of under this co-operative plan while the Canadian Wheat Board had delivered to it over 340,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1939, much of which carried forward for a long period.

Durum Wheat Prices

During the last year before the Winnipeg wheat market was closed, producers had become used to seeing considerable premiums prevail for Durum wheat over corresponding grades of bread wheats. Now, however, the Canadian Wheat Board has considered it advisable to inform producers that it is becoming increasingly difficult to sell Durum wheat at any premium. Under



Sentinels of the harvest at Dawson Creek—jumping off place of the Alaska highway.

normal market conditions producers would have daily market quotations to guide them. In the absence of such quotations the Wheat Board has issued this information about present conditions, although it emphasizes the fact that this deals only with conditions of the present. It is not to be taken, therefore, as a prediction of relationship between prices which may prevail in the future.

To what the Wheat Board has stated something may be added. During pre-war days most of the Durum wheat produced in Canada was sold to Italy, to be used for the manufacture of macaroni. Now that a considerable part of Italy has passed under control it may be assumed that the need for macaroni wheat is increasing. Probably, however, it will be a considerable time before any wheat for Italy is being handled commercially, or on anything but a relief basis, so that conditions which ordinarily affect price differentials do not now have full play.

Next Winter's Coal Should be Ordered Now

It is early to talk about fuel supplies for next winter, and especially after the mild winter just experienced, during which anticipated fuel troubles did not develop. But unless Western farmers who want to burn high grade Alberta coal commence at once to lay in supplies, there is danger of fuel trouble next winter, and certainty that many farmers will not be able to get the kind of coal they want to burn. Similar warnings were issued early last year, to which there was a ready response. Fuel bins were well filled during the summer. Western Canada got through the winter without any serious fuel trouble, partly because of that preparation, but very largely because the winter was mild. Not only was less fuel needed but the railways were able to move coal cars without interruption from weather conditions. In addition, owing to the efforts of the Dominion government, the capacity of the Saskatchewan lignite field was greatly enlarged and large supplies of coal were in demand from that source. Throughout the winter mines and miners were kept busy and the best possible use was made of the limited labor supply. During recent weeks Alberta mines have not been busy but have had to be shut down from time to time and miners kept idle, because of lack of orders which would enable coal to be mined and shipped.

The only possible way in which Alberta mines can supply all the coal which customers will want to buy, is to be kept continuously busy and every day's idle time for a miner in that area creates the danger that next winter someone will be unable to buy the kind of coal which he finds most economical and satisfactory. Alberta coal ordered now can be supplied but Alberta coal which is not ordered until the beginning of next winter may then be unobtainable. Any agent of United Grain Growers Limited will be glad to take customers' orders now for coal which can be brought in during the summer and satisfactorily stored against next winter.

U.S. Government Agency May Buy Canadian Oats

The Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States, an agency of the government, interested itself during the past month in buying Canadian oats, a fact which created some new problems in handling western grain. Previously the C.C.C. as it is usually known, had bought great quantities of western Canadian wheat, and it is still buying heavily. In fact it has been the only real importer of such wheat into the United States. It crowded commercial importers out of the picture. Wheat imports into the United States are limited under the law to a very small quota; only a few hundred thousand bushels. But the C.C.C. as a government agency could ignore the restriction, and it set out to buy one hundred million bushels or more of Canadian wheat. Then, as a government agency, it is free from having to pay duty which applies, to the extent of 42 cents a bushel on wheat imported for any purpose except feed. Duties on all feed grains have been temporarily lifted. To strengthen its position still further the C.C.C. had a practical monopoly of transportation, for it was able to secure railway cars to be sent from the U.S. to Canada for wheat, and to have lake shipping space assigned to it.

On the other side of the border another government agency, the Canadian Wheat Board, held a monopoly in the sales of wheat. In essence, the governments of Canada and the United States had to negotiate sales with each other through their respective agencies and by others employed by those agents. Each government was also acting as agent for its own farmers, the producers of wheat in Canada and the buyers of feed grain in the United States.

When it comes to settling prices the monopoly buyer proved to have the stronger position. It has bought wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board, not on the basis of what wheat is worth in the United States, but on the basis of the Chicago price less 42 cents, the duty which had formerly been charged, just as if that duty had still been in effect. There was no way in which the Wheat Board could turn to the advantage of Canadian farmers the fact that the United States had removed the duty. A similar problem was bound to come up when the C.C.C. formed plans to import Canadian oats. Previously such oats had been imported through commercial firms. They had bought oats in Canada, at the ceiling price there and had sold them at much higher prices in the United States, to correspond with values of oats grown in that country. There has been freight to pay, but no duty, since all duties on feed grains were suspended. In addition there have been export permits to buy, for which the Canadian Wheat Board has charged "equalization fees" varying from day to day, and intended to absorb the difference between the two price levels. The Canadian Wheat Board did not have oats to sell, for these were all handled on the open market. But it did have export permits to sell, at prices which it set, which exporters were free to buy or not, as the price might seem attractive or the reverse. By making one price of

the export permits high enough, the Wheat Board was apparently able to obtain for Canada, the benefit of the fact that duties on feed grain had been suspended. That fact occasioned some criticism in the United States where it was said that suspending the duty had been intended to benefit U.S. farmers.

Just why the C.C.C. decided to enter the business in oats is not clear. Across the line some objections were raised, not only by dealers, but also by some of their customers, who feared that they might not be able, in future, to get the oats they wanted. It may have been the idea that a government agency could get more oats from Canada. But the dealers were already getting all the oats this country could spare from those the transportation system could move. Canadian authorities insisted on a high percentage of all supplies moved being sent to eastern Canada. At all events, plans for the C.C.C. to enter the field meant that other firms would probably have to get out of the business. Moreover it meant that the C.C.C. would probably be bargaining directly with the Canadian Wheat Board as to the price of export permits. If it had a monopoly of the business, as it had with the import of wheat, it might force down the price, and lower the returns to Canadian farmers. There was talk of the U.S. government being asked to place a ceiling on the price of Canadian oats, lower than that applying to oats produced in the country, which would prevent private firms outbidding the C.C.C. for export permits.

There was still another problem. If the C.C.C. should so arrange its business as to make Canadian oats cheaper to farmers buying them for feed, it would no doubt be satisfactory to the buyers. But there was the danger that if Canadian oats should be cheaper than the American supply, sentiment against imports might be aroused among farmers producing oats for market.

Delivery Quotas Have Been Increased

The Wheat Board has taken off all restrictions on delivery of barley and rye. It has made a general increase in the delivery quota for oats to 20 bushels per acre. Further increases are likely with complete lifting of restrictions on delivery of oats before the end of the crop year. The delivery quota for wheat has been increased to 18 bushels per acre at most points and probably will soon be in effect at every point. Quite possibly all limitations on wheat delivery may be lifted before July 31st.

Every customer of United Grain Growers Limited who has more grain to dispose of, should keep in touch with his local agent so as to be sure of knowing when space is available. The increase in quotas or the abolition of restrictions—will not mean that everyone will be able to deliver grain just when he desires to do so. Indeed, it is altogether likely that congestion of country elevators will continue at most points throughout the crop year. The less the restrictions are on deliveries from the farm, the more rapidly will empty space be filled up once it has been created by shipments.

How much grain is still to be marketed at any point will depend on plans which individual farmers make to hold back farm stocks. In districts where it is feared crop yields may be low, there will be a tendency to hold back enough to make sure that needed feed supplies will be on hand. There are some reports of farmers wanting to withhold deliveries until they can check up their probable liabilities for Income Tax for the present year. There are some districts where the railways have not yet provided enough cars so that farmers have been able to deliver a reasonably satisfactory quantity of grain. The railways are working on this problem and the fact that congestion has existed at any point does not mean that there may not be space next week for grain.

In the
Dark
all cats are
Gray

But don't buy petroleum products that way

Hitching a race horse to a plough is just as sensible as using whatever petroleum product is handy to do any job of work. That's why farmers who *once* buy from their B-A distributor *always* buy from him—B-A knows that there is no such thing as a general purpose petroleum product. Each B-A product—gasolene, distillate, or grease—is designed to do a *specific* job *best*.

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NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Sale of Stock Realizes \$8,000

Neepawa held a very successful feed cattle show and sale in which 55 head of cattle were sold for an average of over 13 cents per pound. The total sale value was over \$8,000 and a large crowd showed a keen interest in the judging and sale which was the first of its kind ever held in this district and bids fair to be much more interesting another year.

Mr. Jas. Drayson captured the champion steer on a twenty-month-old Angus weighing 1,020 pounds and same was purchased by T. Eaton Co. for 45 cents per pound. The Reserve Champion owned by Frank May, of Oberon, Man., sold to Safeways for 30 cents per pound. There was a good percentage of artificially bred animals which created a great deal of interest, especially a red Shorthorn.

Buyers were Swifts, Burns, Canada Packers, Safeway Stores and T. Eaton Co. The show was opened by Hon. Eric Willis and Hon. D. L. Campbell was also in attendance. A great deal of credit is coming to Jas. Bowman, district representative, and we believe he has started something well worth while.—Neepawa, Man.

U.F.A. and U.G.G. Hold Combined Meeting

At a joint meeting in the Holden Community Hall, under the auspices of the U.F.A. and U.G.G. organizations, Jack Houston, president of the local U.F.A., occupied the chair and the principal speaker was J. E. Brownlee, K.C., vice-president of United Grain Growers Ltd.

Mr. Brownlee's subject was "The lights and shadows of the farm problem." Speaking of the shadows he pointed out the loss of the European markets owing to their policy of self-sufficiency prior to the present war, and the close of most of our European markets with the outbreak of war.

Turning to the bright side he referred to the Atlantic Charter which provides free access to all nations to the raw materials of the world. He also stressed the importance of the Food Conference which was attended by members of the Allied Nations, which would open up new avenues for the marketing of surplus Canadian foodstuffs in the post-war period.

Mr. Brownlee also made reference to the need of raising the standard of rural living, stating that the average rural farm was 400 per cent over-capitalized. This condition could only be remedied by some method of voluntary co-operative farming to which the speaker urged that profitable study might be given.—Holden, Alberta.

Makes 48 Operational Flights

W.O. 1 W. A. Wright, a Kenton boy, recently returned from overseas for a visit with his parents. "Mike" enlisted January 24, 1941, at Winnipeg, as a wireless air gunner with the Demon Squadron. He has made 48 operational flights and has two ships and one submarine to his credit.—Kenton, Man.

School Auction Sale

A program and auction sale of goods supplied by the parents and pupils of the junior room of the Brendenbury School was held in aid of the junior Red Cross. Forty-six dollars was realized by the sale.—Brendenbury, Sask.

Grows Grapefruit in Winter—Wheat in Summer

J. L. Martin, who operates a grapefruit farm in Texas in the winter and a large grain farm in this district in the summer, has just returned from Texas and reports a highly successful season.

Mr. Martin has 600 acres ready for crop on the Westbourne farm and intends to divide it equally between oats, wheat and barley.—Westbourne, Man.

Housing Shortage

The housing shortage has invaded rural districts. Killarney is at present suffering an acute shortage of dwellings. Restrictions on construction have been relieved to some extent and control licenses for one and a half and two storey buildings will now be considered. Labor and materials of course constitute still another "shortage." —Killarney, Man.

Home Destroyed by Fire

An early morning fire completely destroyed the home of J. A. Moffat, agent for the United Grain Growers, last month, but the serious loss to Mr. Moffat and his family was alleviated by the kind action of many friends who got together and staged a community shower. The Moffats were the recipients of a large quantity of preserved fruit, canned chicken, pickles, kitchen utensils, etc., and a sum of money, and as Mr. Moffat has written—"It is surely nice to know that your neighbors are your dear friends in time of trouble."—Medora, Man.

U.G.G. Agent Now in Navy

Henry Bergman who was for many years the popular agent for the United Grain Growers at Laird and who is now a Petty Officer in the Canadian Navy, has been spending a short leave in Ottawa before rejoining his ship.—Laird, Sask.

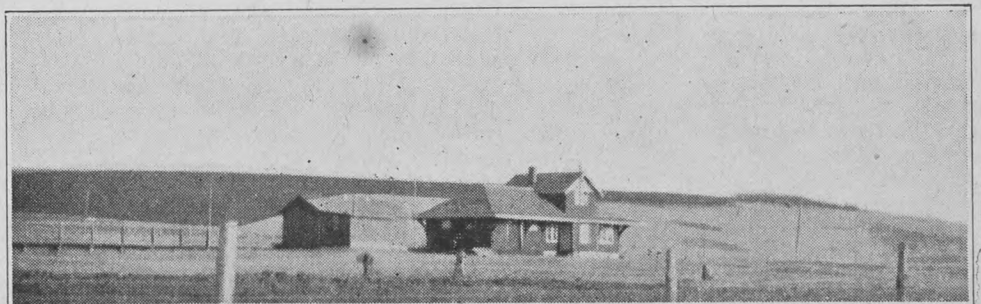
Awarded D.F.C.

Squadron Leader L. M. Cameron, a fighter pilot who has been engaged in escorting bomber forces on long range missions, was recently awarded the D.F.C. The citation gives Squadron Leader Cameron credit for great skill and determination and particularly mentions his work in leading a large formation of fighters escorting bombers on an operation mission in March.—Roland, Man.

Pioneer's 75th Anniversary

T. M. Hedley, pioneer farmer of the Swan Lake and Glenboro districts, recently celebrated his 75th birthday. Mr. Hedley was born in Berkshire, England, and came to Canada at the age of 18, settling in the Swan Lake district before the railway was built into that town. Shortly after he moved to Glenboro but later returned to Swan Lake where he farmed for 27 years.

At one time Mr. Hedley had four sons working for United Grain Growers Limited as elevator agents.—Swan Lake, Man.



The little car station through which millions of tons of construction material have been moved in construction of Alaska Highway.

Successful Red Cross Report

Reports showing that the Association had experienced one of its most successful years were given at the annual meeting of the Clive Red Cross Society. The treasurer's report showed that \$540 was received in the 1943 campaign, \$462 was received from lunches served at the tea rooms and \$614 was turned into the funds by the "Odd Fellows" as the proceeds from the draw for the heifer donated by E. L. Reynolds.

All obligations had been met during the year, and there was a substantial cash balance on hand.

The following officers were elected: President, John Martin; vice-president, John Milton; secretary-treasurer, Rev. Fred Forster; sewing secretary, Mrs. T. A. Brereton; convenor of knitting, Mrs. Coote; quilting committee chairman, Mrs. W. Reed; tearooms, Mrs. F. McLeod; civilian clothing, Mrs. A. Heald and Mrs. M. Steadman.

The sum of \$100 was voted to the Crippled Children's Hospital.

Over 1,400 articles which had entailed a great deal of knitting and sewing had been turned in by the ladies of the district to the Clive Red Cross Branch. These articles included blankets, quilts, stockings, gloves, mitts, towels and countless other articles which had been made by the members.

Two boxes of clothing were shipped to the Greek Relief Committee, and one box of goods was donated by the ladies of the Baptist Church for Russian relief.

The evening was brought to a close by the serving of a novel lunch by the men.—*Clive, Alberta.*

Buys Valuable Bull

John Nygren, five miles north of Wadena, purchased the second highest priced bull at the Regina bull sale, held two weeks ago. This animal, a two-year-old Hereford, cost Mr. Nygren the tidy sum of \$925.

Owning valuable cattle is nothing new to Mr. Nygren as he already is the owner of a full brother of the highest priced bull at this sale. The name of Mr. Nygren's addition to his herd is Woodlands Domino Perfection 2nd and was sold by W. N. Catley of Craven. Mr. Nygren will use this animal to further improve his herd.—*Hendon, Sask.*

Present Curling Rocks

The people of Rose Valley district gathered recently at a social evening in honor of Jack Bounds to celebrate his twentieth year as agent for United Grain Growers. Mr. Bounds was presented with a pair of curling rocks as a token of esteem and in recognition of his keen interest in the curling club.

Mr. Bounds has been at Rose Valley since about the time the steel was laid. At that time the country was largely covered with water and bogs, but now it is one of the surest crop districts in Saskatchewan.—*Rose Valley, Sask.*

Getting Acquainted

Langdon district farmers are being kept busy this spring getting acquainted with new neighbors, who are buying up land from several prominent old-time farmers who have sold a section or more of their holdings.

Thos. Copeland, a U.G.G. shareholder, and chairman of the local board for the past 40 years, is one of these old neighbors who has sold out and retired from farming. A. Pearson and Charlie Colwell have also sold and retired from their farms. Others who have disposed of smaller tracts of land are D. L. Dye, quarter section, Lee Akins, quarter section (this piece was purchased by R. L. Bittle, principal of the Langdon High School). Mrs. J. H. McConkey has sold her half section. Other farmers are in the process of making similar deals.

The newcomers will be accorded a hearty welcome, and we invite them to call on the neighborly U.G.G. elevator for advice and service. — *Langdon, Alberta.*

A Worth-While "Time Out"

A few of the ladies of the Inglis Red Cross took time out to drive six miles to Lloyd Foster's sale to serve hot dogs and coffee to the crowd. Their efforts returned them the sum of \$54.—*Inglis, Manitoba.*



J. S. Bergh, of Sedgewick, Alta., and his fresh-caught 13-lb. prize Wall-Eyed Pike.

Mate No. 2 Had Better Watch Out

J. S. Bergh, of Sedgewick, Alberta, landed a 13-pound Wall-eyed pike while fishing in the Battle river last summer and it was good enough to give him fifth prize in the 1943 Field and Stream contest. Mr. Bergh writes:

"I caught this fish in Battle river north of Hardisty last September. The winners in the Field and Stream contest were announced in the March issue of that magazine.

"To me angling is one of the things that makes life worth-while, and I hope to land the mate to the 13-pounder this year. Incidentally, Wall-eyed pike rarely go over the eight-pounds mark and the average is around two pounds."—*Sedgewick, Alta.*

Board of Trade Activities

At a meeting of the public-spirited citizens of the town a section of the Board of Trade, dormant for a few years, met and reorganized. The officers are: President, O. M. Runner; vice-president, Jack Smith; secretary, W. J. Wyatt, treasurer, Delmer Ruston.

They plan to study and further such plans as a swimming pool in the Bayne river, a water works system for the town; sewerage system; town hall and hospital. The meetings will be held on the first Tuesday night of each month. — *Treherne, Man.*

Bugs in the Blue

The destruction of grasshoppers by airplane traps is a form of insect destruction described by James Nevin Miller in the Saturday Evening Post:

"The idea of a group of bug catchers putting specially designed traps on airplanes and climbing as high as 13,000 feet to trap spiders sounds like the pipe dream of a befuddled butterfly chaser; nevertheless, there have been men engaged in just this activity for the department of agriculture, in one of the queerest test programs in history.

"They have trapped thousands of insects of all sorts at surprising altitudes, and their systematic flights over Louisiana and Mexico in all seasons have proved that many insects destroyers of crops and carriers of disease are transported hundreds of miles over the air currents.

"The destructive grasshopper is an accomplished rider of the air currents, and on fair days, with a favorable wind, has been known to fly as much as 300 miles.

"Aerial commuters found as high as 5,000 feet were malaria mosquitoes, blood-sucking sand flies, and a black fly harmful to men and fatal to some livestock; and horse-flies which transmit the deadly anthrax flew into the trap at 1,000.

"The traps are controlled from the plane's cockpit, or cabin, and the trap section is kept open for ten minutes of level flying at altitudes starting at a few hundred feet and working up to more than 16,000 feet. A study of the mixed catch of insects taken at each level indicates whether a bug makes most of its advance under its own power or by soaring high and coasting along on the air currents.—*Calgary office.*



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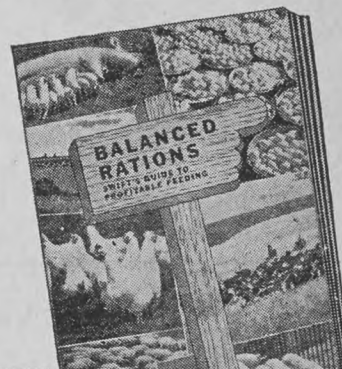
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"Snacks" EASY TO MAKE... DELICIOUS TO EAT

LIVERWURST SPREAD

1/4 pound liverwurst
2 teaspoons minced onion
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons horseradish
1 tablespoon mayonnaise
Salt and pepper
Mix all ingredients and season.

SOYA SPREAD

1 cup prepared soya spread
1/4 cup finely chopped celery
1 teaspoon lemon juice
Mayonnaise and salt to taste
Combine all ingredients and mix.

Fill small dishes with these tempting spreads and place on a large tray with plenty of Christie's Premium Soda Crackers. Let each guest spread his own. And remember, these same crisp, flaky Christie's Premium Soda Crackers add extra goodness to soups and salads. Always keep a package or two on hand.

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Christie's Biscuits

There's a wartime duty for every Canadian

CHRISTIE, BROWN AND COMPANY LIMITED Bakeries: TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WHEN HE COMES HOME

Continued from page 10

These officials work right in the hospitals, seeing a man, and preparing him for civilian life as soon as the doctors will authorize it. The first task is the building of morale. Then training begins. In every case an effort is made to see that a disabled man's future is arranged before his discharge from hospital. For those disabled by loss of sight or by loss of hearing we have made other special arrangements. The blind are sent at once to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, those whose hearing is impaired to the National Society for the Hard of Hearing. Invaluable assistance is also being given by the War Amputations of Canada.

We have several other agencies which are assisting us in our work. There are, for instance, the Volunteer Citizen Committees. These have now been organized in approximately 200 communities across Canada and the number is increasing every month. These committees are doing invaluable work in arranging for a veteran's welcome home, for his re-establishment in community life, and in



those centres where there are no salaried officials, in giving advice as to benefits which are available. They have done a marvellous work in many communities in creating veteran preference in industry. Also working with us are the Kiwanis Clubs. They have accepted the welfare of the disabled veteran as their particular responsibility and are doing a great deal to see that he is established firmly in a civilian occupation. The Canadian Legion, of course, is a tower of strength to us, and in many communities they are supplying the advice and counsel which comes within the province of the Veterans' Welfare Officer.

THIS, then, is the machinery for making the program work. I have outlined it first, because, as I explained, the legislation is effective only to the extent that administration is effective. Insofar as the legislation itself is concerned there is, first of all, the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order, the privy council order which makes possible the whole rehabilitation plan. Under it maintenance grants are payable under the following five conditions:

- (a) If ex-service personnel are fit and available for work and no suitable employment is available for them.
- (b) If they are pursuing a course of training under the facilities provided by the Vocational Co-ordination Act.
- (c) If they have embarked on private enterprise, such as a small business or farm and are awaiting returns from that private enterprise.
- (d) If they are temporarily incapacitated and unable to work.
- (e) If they are continuing a course of education looking towards a university degree.

Maintenance grants are payable on the basis of \$10.20 weekly for a single person and \$14.40 for a man and his wife. In the case of vocational training and university education all fees are paid in addition to the grants. If a man is married and has a family we, of course, do not expect him to keep his family on \$14.40 weekly. In addition to that amount, allowances are paid for children on approximately the

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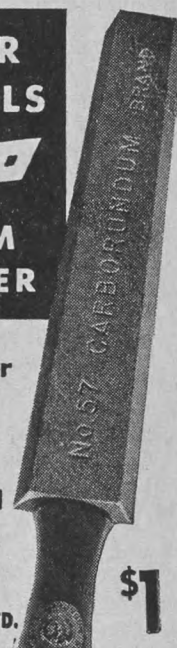
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Champion 4 H Junior Calf Clubs of America

FIRST PRIZE:

"CULLUD BOY" and \$500 VICTORY BOND
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Other Prizes:

TWO \$100 VICTORY BONDS
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TICKETS 50¢

Tickets obtainable from all Lions Club Members or Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association Members or Wes. H. Jackson, Lions War Activities Fund, Lacombe, Alta.

PROCEEDS FOR LIONS WAR CHARITIES

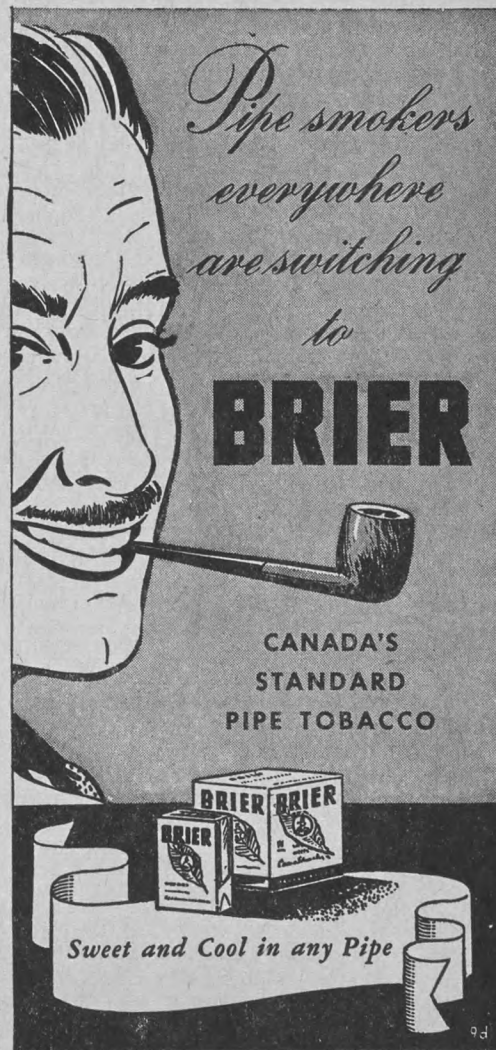
(Registered under War Charities Act)

"Cullud Boy" will be shown at Calgary, Edmonton and Lacombe Livestock Shows



Answers to Puzzle on page 56

Route B is the shortest. Prove this by cutting a string the length of the whole picture. You will find that this is also the length of B, but that the other roads are longer.



same basis as dependants' allowance while he was in the services.

These grants, generally, are payable for the period of a man's or woman's service, up to a maximum of one year. With the exception of the out-of-work benefit, which can be paid only during the first 18 months after discharge, they may be applied for within twelve months of discharge or of the cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later date. There is, of course, a reason for this. At the present time employment is plentiful and manpower is needed. It would be unfortunate if those who have given their services to Canada should be deprived of the right to training because, on discharge from the armed services they became builders of aeroplanes, makers of shells, workers on tanks or entered other fields of employment of importance to the war effort. They may need training at the end of the war. This provision makes it possible to give it to them.

It is our belief that many of the future leaders of Canada will come from those who are in the armed services today. The national interest dictates that they should be given every opportunity to fit themselves for this leadership, and, because of this, special provisions have been made in regard to those taking training either on the university or the vocational level.

In connection with vocational training, if a man's period of service exceeds 12 months he can be carried beyond the twelve-month maximum provided the additional training is required and if he will benefit by it.

At the university level the only final limitation is a man's own capacity. To demonstrate his right to further training he is, first of all, entitled to a period in university equal to his whole period in the service, provided he does not fail in any one year or carry supplementals from one year into the next. Full subsistence grants and fees are paid during this time. If, in this period, he demonstrates scholarship and effort, and the university authorities recommend it, he will be carried through to completion of his course.

This, however, is not the final limitation. University graduates in the services who had started or who planned to enter post-graduate work at the time of their enlistment may be financed through these courses, while the outstanding undergraduates also will be assisted in these advanced studies if it is judged in the national interest that this is advisable he will be carried through.

These provisions for training, education and financial security are one major portion of the rehabilitation program. A second is the Veterans' Land Act which applies to all who have been overseas, to pensioners and those with a minimum of twelve months' service in Canada only. Under this forward looking piece of legislation provision is made for three types of land settlement. These are:—

- Full time farming for those qualified for full time farming.
- Homes on small holdings, outside the high taxation area for urban and other workers.
- Homes on small holdings, near commercial fishing areas, for those qualified for commercial fishing.

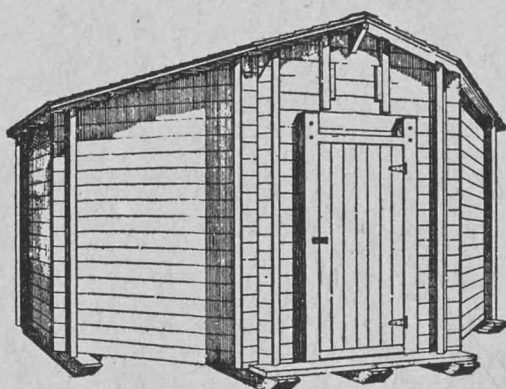


"IT'S JUST LIKE MONEY IN THE BANK"

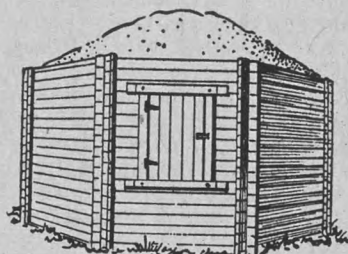
When you store your crop with

LOXTAVE

Universal Grain Storage System"



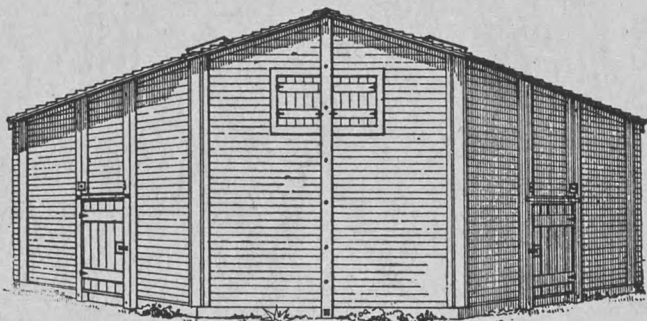
1,500 bus. field granary. Octagon shape assures tremendous strength and resistance to bursting strains.



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5,000 bus. 4 bin yard storage granary may be increased to 7,000 by utilizing driveway.



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VANCOUVER

CANADA

THIS act is based on two main principles: first, that a man must be fitted for the type of settlement he undertakes and, second, that to succeed he must not be burdened by an overwhelming load of debt. Accordingly, the state provides an immediate equity and generous financing up to a maximum of \$6,000—\$4,800 for land and buildings and \$1,200 for stock and equipment. Anything above these figures the veteran must be prepared to pay in cash at the time he takes over.

When he makes application the ex-service man must deposit ten per cent of the cost of land and buildings. In the case of maximum assistance this would amount to \$480. Then the whole establishment, including the \$1,200 in stock and equipment, is sold to him for the down payment of \$480 plus two thirds of the cost of land and buildings, or, in the case of maximum assistance, for an additional \$3,200, with arrangements possible to finance the \$3,200 over a period of 25 years with interest at 3½ per cent. The remaining \$2,320 becomes an outright grant, conditional only on his fulfilling his agreement for a ten-year period.

In the case of maximum assistance, with the \$3,200 balance financed over the 25-year period, annual payments of principal and interest amount to approximately \$195.

There is no time limit in applying for grants under the Veterans' Land Act, for it is realized it will be advisable, in many cases, to give a man an opportunity not only to get his hand in again, but also to save money, over and above the \$480 down payment required. Under the act a man is at liberty to choose his own farm or small holdings any place in Canada and it is necessary only for him to show that it offers a reasonably good chance of effecting or assisting in his permanent re-establishment in civilian life. However, anticipating the end of the war, the Director of the Veterans' Land Act is at present acquiring suitable lands which will be made available for settlement at that time.

Rounding out the program is certain other legislation. There is the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act for instance. This makes it law that it is an employer's duty to reinstate any bona fide employee who left his company to enlist, and to reinstate him with due regard to seniority. There are, of course, certain reasonable safeguards. If, for instance, two, three or even more, held the one job, and all left it to enlist, the first employee in that job has priority in reinstatement. If the employer's business is adversely affected by the war he will not be prosecuted if he offers the best position he is in a position to give, nor will he come under the terms of the act if the ex-service man, as a result of war service, is not able, physically or mentally, to fill a job which the employer has to offer.

The government itself has given leadership in the policy of veteran preference. The Civil Service Act, providing that those with overseas service and pensioners, who can qualify, shall be given priority in civil service appointments. Under the law, too, in awarding war contracts, the government has also extended this preference.

There is still one more important piece of legislation. This is the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, under which facilities are provided for vocational training. While it is estimated that more than 50 per cent of

the training will be given on the job, with the government, where necessary, subsidizing the income of the trainees, other facilities are required. The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act makes these facilities available.

One question I have not yet touched on. I have left it until the conclusion intentionally. Throughout this article I have referred almost entirely to ex-service men. This has been for convenience only, as the plan, except for a few minor regulations in regard to married women whose husbands are capable of supporting them, and legally obligated to do so, makes no difference between ex-service men and ex-service women.

This is the program and the steps taken for its administration. It is more than a blueprint for rehabilitation. The machinery is built and operating now. I am convinced when the great testing time comes at the end of the war, it will prove to be effective and that it will take an important place in Canada's economy.

FREE TREES FOR BETTER FARMS

Continued from page 8

Of course, all, or practically all of the distribution takes place in the spring of the year. It is no small job in itself to send out from 800 to 1,300 trees to each of 2,000 or more applicants, especially when the number of packages handled, wrapped and delivered to the railroad station will total twice the number of applicants. Transportation charges are paid by those who receive the trees, but it may interest some of those who have received trees in previous years to know that it costs about 23 cents for wages alone, to pack and handle and deliver to the shipping point each 1,000 trees or cuttings dis-

tributed. This, of course, is in addition to the cost of growing them, and digging and heeling them in in the fall ready for shipment in the spring.

In the spring of 1943, the station at Sutherland distributed 2,115,967 seedlings and cuttings, of which only 162,975 were cuttings. The latter consist mostly of willow, poplar and a few cottonwood, while at least two-thirds of all the seedlings distributed were caragana, the standard hedge and shelterbelt material in western Canada. Next in quantity to the caragana comes the Manitoba maple, then the Green ash and the American elm in about equal numbers, with a very small quantity (only 3,150) of cottonwood.

Of the total number of applicants for trees, 1,335 were from Saskatchewan, 680 from Alberta, and 48 from Manitoba. Regular applicants, or individual farmers, numbered 1,460, and received an average of 859 trees each. Applicants associated with some project of the P.F.R.A. numbered 558 and received an average of 1,161 trees each.

Shipping of trees generally begins around the third week in April, and because of the detail involved in handling the millions of trees shipped each year, it is impossible to ship evergreen and broadleaf seedlings together. Consequently, the evergreen are usually shipped first, and applicants are notified a few days in advance when their trees are likely to leave the nursery. Along with the trees go instructions as to how they should be handled when they are received, and how they should be planted in order to give them the best chance of survival. It should be emphasized, however, that applications for trees must be made at least a year in advance, because it is one of the conditions in supplying free trees, that the land shall be properly prepared the previous year to receive them.

It is recommended, too, that wherever a shelterbelt is to be used for the protection of a fruit and vegetable garden, the area should not be less than 50 yards wide, if it is to be protected on two sides by a three-row shelterbelt.



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THE THINGS OF TOMORROW

THE NEW SHAPE OF FREEDOM

THE NEW PATTERN OF SECURITY

THE NEW PROJECTS FOR A

BETTER WORLD

THESE WILL FOLLOW WHEN

VICTORY COMES

RESOLVE

TO PUT VICTORY FIRST

TO RESOLVE is easy, but without planned retrenchment few of us can wring from overburdened incomes the increased savings this crucial year demands. To cut corners, trim spending, and eliminate every item of waste and extravagance—these are imperative. To some these ways to victory may be of little significance, unless beyond victory they foresee the future security that thrift will mean to each of us in the post-war world.

Shape for yourself a new pattern of security after the war by spending less now. Until victory is won none of us can feel secure.

A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada.

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44-2

A belt of this kind will utilize eight to 10 feet of space itself, and will require 15 feet of cultivated space on either side.

Nearly all prairie soils will grow trees reasonably well, except those heavily alkaline. It is considered essential, however, that the soil be well prepared by deep plowing and thorough cultivation, in order to bring about proper aeration of the soil and to encourage adequate drainage, which is very important for the development of strong root systems.

Cottonwood, poplar and willow, once they are established, will do well in soils having a high water table. Where possible, poplar should be protected from canker and sunscald by planting willows or caragana on the west or south sides of the poplars, to give protection from the sun. Elm and ash succeed better on heavier soils, but the Manitoba maple, or Box elder, will do well on lighter soils though it has a tendency to grow too late and suffer from winter injury when young, or in seasons when late summer rains are abundant. Among the evergreens, Scotch pine will grow reasonably well in sandy or sandy loam soils, though white spruce, Colorado spruce, and Siberian larch prefer a good loam.

The part which trees can play in making farm homes in western Canada desirable places in which to live has not yet been fully marked out. Successful farm living is not wholly dependent on foreign markets, though they will help. Neither is it wholly dependent on favorable legislation, though this, too, will help. Trees will help. Courage, far-sighted, good farming, all call for inclusion of trees in the farm scheme. A tree that has been secured from Indian Head and from Sutherland will justify its planting in the years to come; when the children of those who have planned for beauty and comfort and for the well-being of the soil, will rise and call them blessed.—H.S.F.

MILES AND MILES OF TREES

Continued from page 8

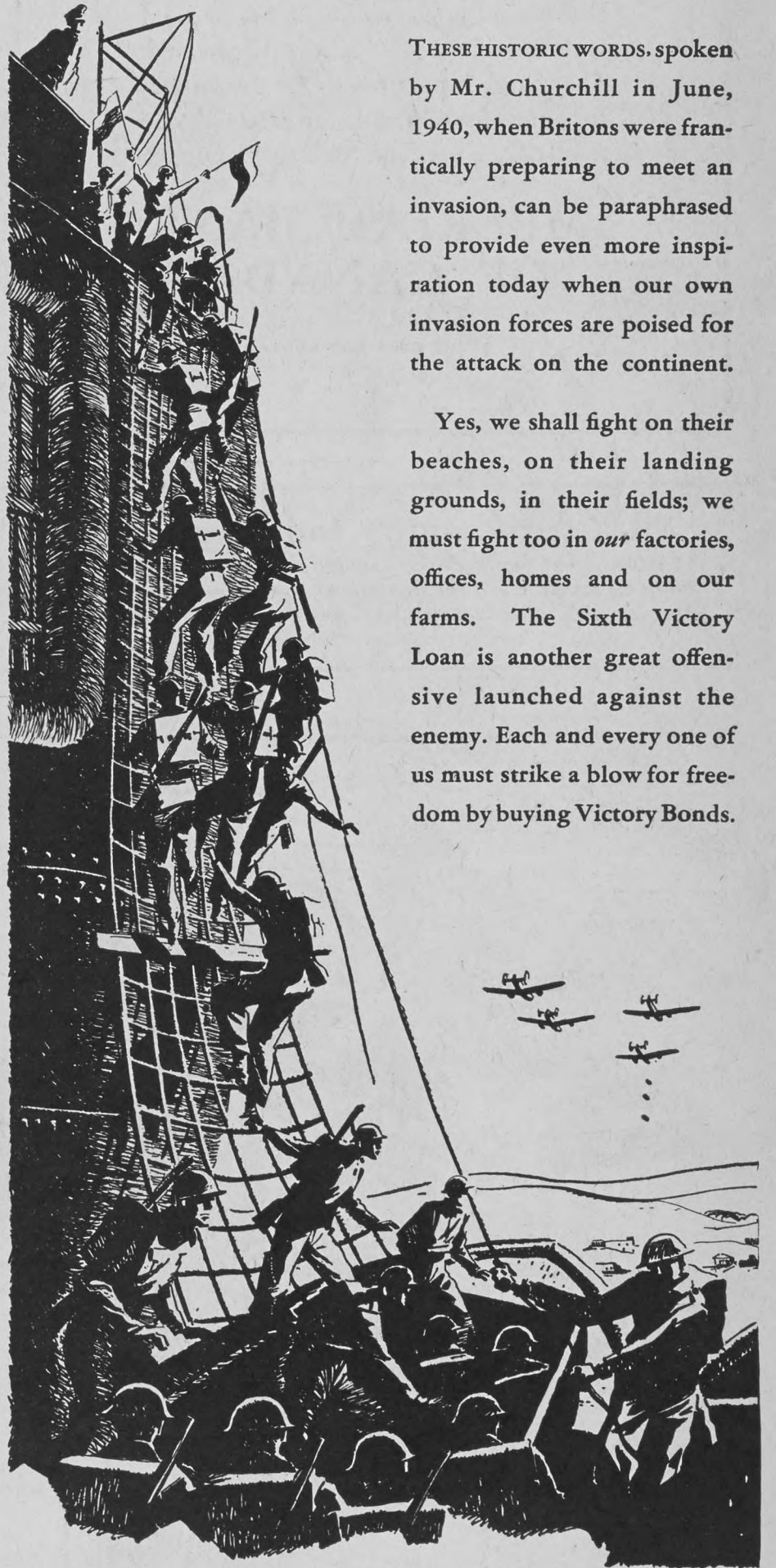
be given credit for the idea. At first he received little support and encouragement from the powers that be. It required endless arguments and discussions with officials, from the then Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, down, but finally, when the P.F.R.A. was established, the idea got a break, and the first meeting was held in January, 1935, with five original members, consisting of Peter Kennedy himself, D. E. Johnson, W. J. Johnston, W. A. Kennedy and F. H. Jones.

For the first year the project was supervised by the Superintendent of the Forest Nursery Station at Sutherland, but in 1936, R. H. Dunlop was appointed Supervisor and became an enthusiastic promotor of the idea. Since the whole project was experimental, the government wisely allowed farmers \$3.50 per thousand for planting the seedlings, and \$20 per mile for a period of five years, for maintenance after planting. This scale of compensation continued until war broke out, at which time the government refused to pay for any additional planting and reduced the maintenance allowance to \$15 per mile.

At 5,000 trees per mile, approximately two million trees are involved in this one seven by nine-mile area. Considerable variation is also observable in the shelterbelt systems followed on different farms. Caragana is, of course, the mainstay, and on some farms the single-row and on others the double-row system of planting is followed. Also, the standard distance apart for the field shelters is about four to the half mile, although on one farm, that of D. E. Johnson, shelters were planted six to the half mile.

Planting has been slowed up to a considerable extent by the war, but last year five miles of shelter were planted in the Conquest Association, and in 1942, 17 miles of planting were done. There have, of course, been some losses with trees planted since 1935. In 1938 when the grasshoppers were very bad, the plantings of caragana suffered substantially. Dry weather has also caused

We shall fight on ^{their} the beaches
We shall fight on ^{their} the landing grounds
We shall fight in ^{their} the fields...



THESE HISTORIC WORDS, spoken by Mr. Churchill in June, 1940, when Britons were frantically preparing to meet an invasion, can be paraphrased to provide even more inspiration today when our own invasion forces are poised for the attack on the continent.

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some losses. Furthermore, although the oldest plantings are now nine years old, few of the shelters are yet old enough to afford maximum protection to the crop in the adjoining field.

These shelterbelt areas are under close observation, not only by the inspector and P.F.R.A. officials, but their effect on crop production is being closely studied by the Soil Research Laboratory at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current. Dr. J. L. Doughty and his associates have recently prepared a report of their investigations and point out that shelterbelts affect soil moisture in three ways. The roots of the shrubs and trees reduce the soil moisture for a distance of some five to 25 feet on either side of the shelterbelt, depending on the height of the trees. During the winter, however, snow accumulates in the vicinity of the shelterbelt and increases the soil moisture when the snow melts in the spring. The amount of snow accumulation, of course, is determined by the amount of snowfall, and by the direction and severity of the wind, as well as by the height and density of the shelterbelt. During the summer months the shelterbelt cuts down the force or velocity of the wind and thus reduces evaporation of moisture from the soil and the drying out of the crop itself by transpiration.

It is pointed out that where there is a dense belt of trees 25 feet high, the wind velocity, and the evaporation of moisture from the soil, will be reduced for a distance of over 400 feet from the shelterbelt. Of course, the reduction will be greatest near the belt itself, but at 200 feet from the shelterbelt, the wind velocity will be only half what it is in the open. If the shelterbelt is only from 10 to 13 feet in height, and consists of four rows of caragana and maples, the velocity of the wind will be affected for from 100 to 200 feet to leeward of the shelterbelt; also, soil moisture will be increased for a distance of from 25 to 150 feet, as shown by soil samples collected in the spring; but increase in moisture will largely correspond to the areas covered by snowdrifts in the winter.

Bearing in mind the three-fold influ-

ence on moisture available to a crop from a shelterbelt, it is interesting to note that over a 17-year period at Swift Current, wheat on fallow, dependent for moisture on rainfall only, averaged 32.3 bushels per acre, whereas additional moisture supplied to fallow land produced an average of 57 bushels per acre, a difference of 25 bushels per acre as the result of additional moisture. Land growing wheat continuously over the same period, and without moisture other than rainfall, averaged 16.8 bushels per acre; but the yield was 41.6 bushels where additional moisture was supplied.

The effect of shelterbelts on yield is shown by experiments to be somewhat as follows: A low shelterbelt, five to eight feet in height, will apparently not affect yield for a greater distance than about 75 feet, but within that area yield will be reduced from 29 bushels per acre at 25 feet from the shelterbelt, to 15.3 bushels, 75 feet away, and at a distance of 100 feet, yield will have flattened out to open conditions. A shelterbelt from eight to 15 feet high will affect yield for a distance of perhaps 175 feet, and at 250 feet from the shelterbelt its influence will have been entirely lost, though between this point and the point within 25 feet of the shelterbelt, yield will gradually increase by between 50 and 60 per cent. High shelterbelts from 15 to 25 feet in height, though drawing their moisture from farther out than the medium or low belts, nevertheless permit of higher yields 25 feet from the belt itself than under open conditions, and their influence is, of course, exerted for a greater distance laterally.

These experimental shelterbelt areas may well prove to be of greater significance to prairie agriculture than is yet realized. A few years more of growth, when uniform, mature heights are attained, and it will be possible to study more accurately and determine more conclusively the value of shelterbelts for field crop protection during variable seasons and their influence on the yield of specific crops. If they should prove as beneficial as their sponsors hope for, a vast and wholly new field will be opened up for the greater security of western agriculture.—H.S.F.



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THE MOON IS DOWN

Continued from page 7

offer them tea or a glass of wine? If we do, I don't know how many there will be, and if we don't, what are we to do?"

Doctor Winter shook his head and smiled. "I don't know. It's been so long since we conquered anybody or anybody conquered us. I don't know what is proper."

Mayor Orden had his finger back in his itching ear. He said, "Well, I don't think we should. I don't think the people would like it. I don't want to drink wine with them. I don't know why."

Madame appealed to the doctor then. "Didn't people in the old days—the leaders, that is—compliment each other and take a glass of wine?"

Doctor Winter nodded. "Yes, indeed they did." He shook his head slowly.

"Maybe that was different.

Kings and princes played at war the way Englishmen play at hunting. When the fox was dead they gathered at a hunt breakfast. But Mayor Orden is probably right: the people might not like him to drink wine with the invader."

Madame said, "The people are down listening to the music. Annie told me. If they can do that, why shouldn't we keep civilized procedure alive?"

The Mayor looked steadily at her for a moment and his voice was sharp. "Madame, I think with your permission we will not have wine. The people are confused now. They have lived at peace so long that they do not quite believe in war. They will learn and then they will not be confused any more. They elected me not to be confused. Six town boys were murdered this morning. I think we will have no hunt breakfast. The people do not fight wars for sport."

MADAME bowed slightly. There had been a number of times in her life when her husband had become the Mayor. She had learned not to confuse the Mayor with her husband.

Mayor Orden looked at his watch and when Joseph came in, carrying a small cup of black coffee, he took it absent-mindedly. "Thank you," he said, and he sipped it. "I should be clear," he said apologetically to Doctor Winter. "I should be—do you know how many men the invader has?"

"Not many," the doctor said. "I don't think over two hundred and fifty; but all with those little machine guns."

The Mayor sipped his coffee again and made a new start. "What about the rest of the country?"

The doctor raised his shoulders and dropped them again.

"Was there no resistance anywhere?" the Mayor went on hopelessly.

And again the doctor raised his shoulders. "I don't know. The wires are cut or captured. There is no news."

"And our boys, our soldiers?"

"I don't know," said the doctor.

Joseph interrupted. "I heard—that is, Annie heard—"

"What, Joseph?"

"Six men were killed, sir, by the machine guns. Annie heard three were wounded and captured."

"But there were twelve."

"Annie heard that three escaped."

The Mayor turned sharply. "Which ones escaped?" he demanded.

"I don't know, sir. Annie didn't hear."

Madame inspected a table for dust with her finger. She said, "Joseph, when they come, stay close to your bell. We might want some little thing. And put on your other coat, Joseph, the one with the buttons." She thought for a moment. "And, Joseph, when you finish what you are told to do, go out of the room. It makes a bad impression when you just stand around listening. It's provincial, that's what it is."

"Yes, Madame," Joseph said.

"We won't serve wine, Joseph, but you might have some cigarettes handy in that little silver conserve box. And don't strike the match to light the colonel's cigarette on your shoe. Strike it on the match-box."

"Yes, Madame."

Mayor Orden unbuttoned his coat and took out his watch and looked at it and put it back and buttoned his coat again, one button too high. Madame went to him and rebuttoned it correctly.

Doctor Winter asked,

"What time is it?"

"Five of eleven."

"A time-minded people," the doctor said. "They will be

here on time. Do you want me to go away?"

Mayor Orden looked startled. "Go? No—no, stay." He laughed softly. "I'm a little afraid," he said apologetically. "Well, not afraid, but I'm nervous." And he said helplessly, "We have never been conquered, for a long time—" He stopped to listen. In the distance there was a sound of band music, a march. They all turned in its direction and listened.

Madame said, "Here they come. I hope not too many try to crowd in here at once. It isn't a very big room."

Doctor Winter said sardonically, "Madame would prefer the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles?"

She pinched her lips and looked about, already placing the conquerors with her mind. "It is a very small room," she said.

The band music swelled a little and then grew fainter. There came a gentle tap on the door.

"Now, who can that be? Joseph, if it is anyone, tell him to come back later. We are very busy."

The tap came again. Joseph went to the door and opened it a crack and then a little wider. A grey figure, helmeted and gantleted, appeared.

"Colonel Lanser's compliments," the head said. "Colonel Lanser requests an audience with Your Excellency."

Joseph opened the door wide. The helmeted orderly stepped inside and looked quickly about the room and then stood aside. "Colonel Lanser!" he announced.

A SECOND helmeted figure walked into the room, and his rank showed only on his shoulders. Behind him came a rather short man in a black business suit. The colonel was a middle-aged man, grey and hard and tired-looking. He had the square shoulders of a soldier, but his eyes lacked the blank look of the ordinary soldier. The little man beside him was bald and rosy-cheeked, with small black eyes and a sensual mouth.

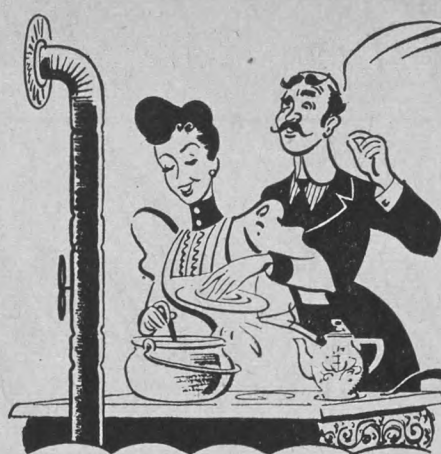
Colonel Lanser took off his helmet. With a quick bow, he said, "Your Excellency!" He bowed to Madame. "Madame!" And he said, "Close the door, please, Corporal." Joseph quickly shut the door and stared in small triumph at the soldier.

Lanser looked questioningly at the doctor, and Mayor Orden said, "This is Doctor Winter."

"An official?" the colonel asked.

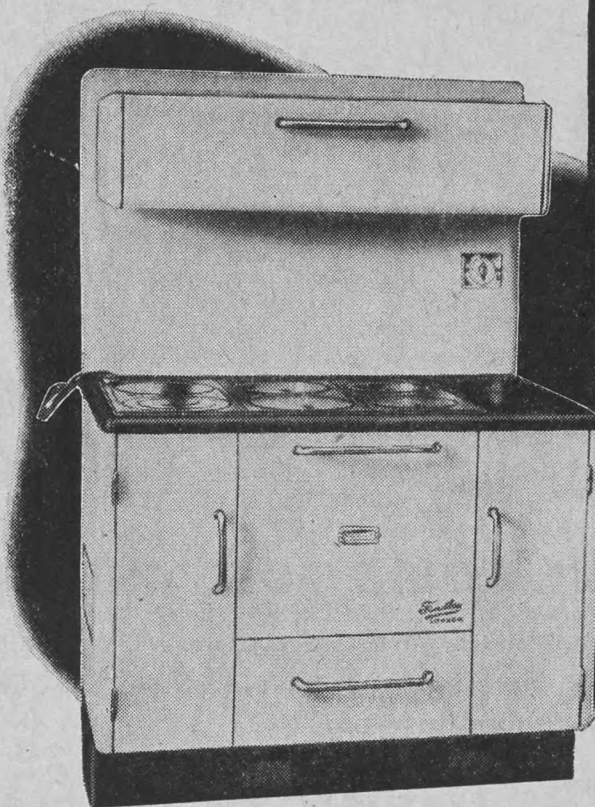
"A doctor, sir, and, I might say, the local historian."

Lanser bowed slightly. He said, "Doctor Winter, I do not mean to be impertinent, but there will be a page in your history, perhaps—"



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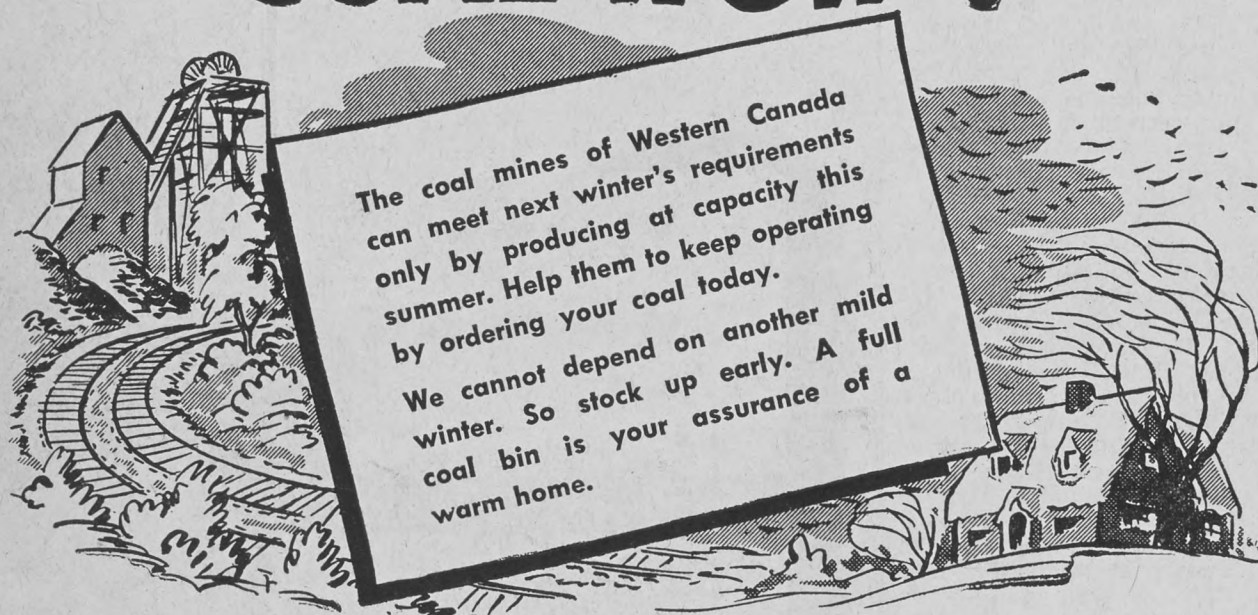
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And Doctor Winter smiled. "Many pages, perhaps."

Colonel Lanser turned slightly toward his companion. "I think you know Mr. Corell," he said.

The Mayor said, "George Corell? Of course I know him. How are you, George?"

Doctor Winter cut in sharply. He said, very formally, "Your Excellency, our friend, George Corell, prepared this town for the invasion. Our benefactor, George Corell, sent our soldiers into the hills. Our dinner guest, George Corell, has made a list of every firearm in the town. Our friend, George Corell!"

Corell said angrily, "I work for what I believe in! That is an honorable thing."

Orden's mouth hung a little open. He was bewildered. He looked helplessly from Winter to Corell. "This isn't true," he said. "George, this isn't true! You have sat at my table, you have drunk port with me. Why, you helped me plan the hospital! This isn't true!"

He was looking very steadily at Corell and Corell looked belligerently back at him. There was a long silence. Then the Mayor's face grew slowly tight and very formal and his whole body was rigid. He turned to Colonel Lanser and he said, "I do not wish to speak in this gentleman's company."

Corell said, "I have a right to be here! I am a soldier like the rest. I simply do not wear a uniform."

The Mayor repeated, "I do not wish to speak in this gentleman's presence."

Colonel Lanser said, "Will you leave us now, Mr. Corell?"

And Corell said, "I have a right to be here!"

Lanser repeated sharply, "Will you leave us now, Mr. Corell? Do you out-rank me?"

"Well, no, sir."

"Please go, Mr. Corell," said Colonel Lanser.

And Corell looked at the Mayor angrily, and then he turned and went quickly out of the doorway. Doctor Winter chuckled and said, "That's good enough for a paragraph in my history." Colonel Lanser glanced sharply at him but he did not speak.

NOW the door on the right opened, and straw-haired, red-eyed Annie put an angry face into the doorway. "There's soldiers on the back porch, Madame," she said. "Just standing there."

"They won't come in," Colonel Lanser said, "It's only military procedure."

Madame said icily, "Annie, if you have anything to say, let Joseph bring the message."

"I didn't know but they'd try to get in," Annie said. "They smelled the coffee."

"Annie!"

"Yes, Madame," and she withdrew.

The colonel said, "May I sit down?" And he explained, "We have been a long time without sleep."

The Mayor seemed to start out of sleep himself. "Yes," he said, "of course, sit down!"

The colonel looked at Madame and she seated herself and he settled tiredly into a chair. Mayor Orden stood, still half dreaming.

The colonel began, "We want to get along as well as we can. You see, sir, this is more like a business venture than anything else. We need the coal mine here and the fishing. We will try to get along with just as little friction as possible."

The Mayor said, "I have had no news. What about the rest of the country?"

"All taken," said the colonel. "It was well planned."

"Was there no resistance anywhere?"

The colonel looked at him compassionately. "I wish there had not been. Yes, there was some resistance, but it only caused bloodshed. We had planned very carefully."

Orden stuck to his point. "But there was resistance?"

"Yes, but it was foolish to resist. Just as here, it was destroyed instantly. It was sad and foolish to resist."

Doctor Winter caught some of the Mayor's anxiousness about the point. "Yes," he said, "foolish, but they resisted?"

And Colonel Lanser replied, "Only a few and they are gone. The people as a whole are quiet."



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Doctor Winter said, "The people don't know yet what has happened."

"They are discovering," said Lanser. "They won't be foolish again." He cleared his throat and his voice became brisk. "Now, sir, I must get to business. I'm really very tired, but before I can sleep I must make my arrangements." He sat forward in his chair. "I am more engineer than soldier. This whole thing is more an engineering job than conquest. The coal must come out of the ground and be shipped. We have technicians, but the local people will continue to work the mine. Is that clear? We do not wish to be harsh."

And Orden said, "Yes, that's clear enough. But suppose the people do not want to work the mine?"

The colonel said, "I hope they will want to, because they must. We must have the coal."

"But if they don't?"

"They must. They are an orderly people. They don't want trouble." He waited for the Mayor's reply and none came. "Is that not so, sir?" the colonel asked.

Mayor Orden twisted his chain. "I don't know, sir. They are orderly under their own government. I don't know how they would be under yours. It is untouched ground, you see. We have built our government over four hundred years."

THE colonel said quickly, "We know that, and so we are going to keep your government. You will still be the Mayor, you will give the orders, you will penalize and reward. In that way, they will not give trouble."

Mayor Orden looked at Doctor Winter. "What are you thinking about?"

"I don't know," said Doctor Winter. "It would be interesting to see. I'd expect trouble. This might be a bitter people."

Mayor Orden said, "I don't know, either." He turned to the colonel. "Sir, I am of this people, and yet I don't know what they will do. Perhaps you know. Or maybe it would be different from anything you know or we know. Some people accept appointed leaders and obey them. But my people have elected me. They made me and they can unmake me. Perhaps they will if they think I have gone over to you. I just don't know."

The colonel said, "You will be doing them a service if you keep them in order."

"A service?"

"Yes, a service. It is your duty to protect them from harm. They will be in danger if they are rebellious. We must get the coal, you see. Our leaders do not tell us how; they order us to get it. But you have your people to protect. You must make them do the work and thus keep them safe."

Mayor Orden asked, "But suppose they don't want to be safe?"

"Then you must think for them."

Orden said, a little proudly, "My people don't like to have others think for them. Maybe they are different from your people. I am confused, but that I am sure of."

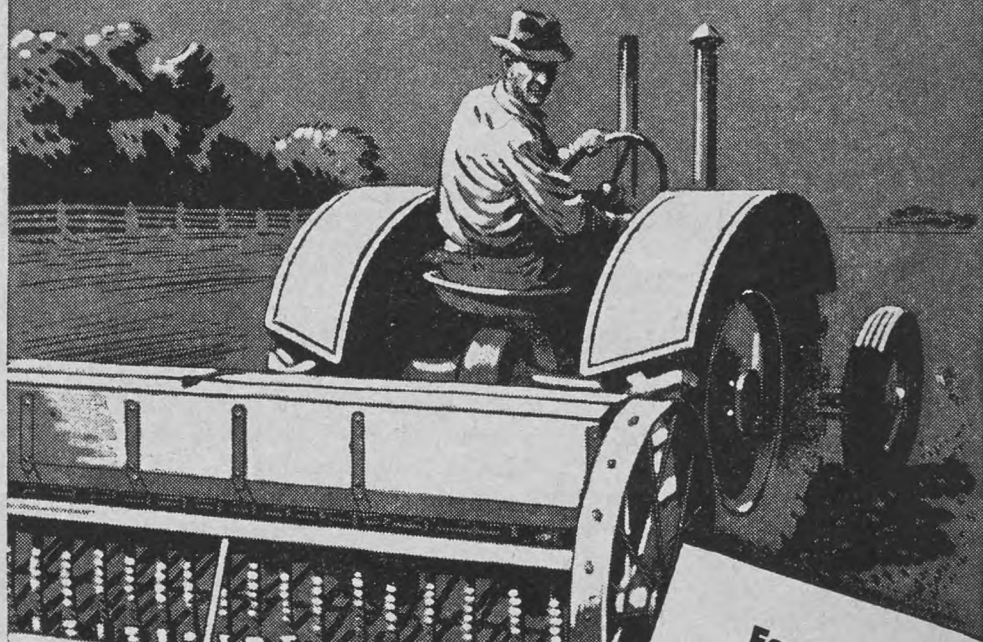
Now Joseph came in quickly and he stood leaning forward, bursting to speak. Madame said, "What is it, Joseph? Get the silver box of cigarettes."

"Pardon, Madame," said Joseph. "Pardon, Your Excellency."



"Let's quit playing, I'm hungry."

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"What do you want?" the Mayor asked.

"It's Annie," he said. "She's getting angry, sir."

"What is the matter?" Madame demanded.

"Annie doesn't like the soldiers on the back porch."

The colonel asked, "Are they causing trouble?"

"They are looking through the door at Annie," said Joseph. "She hates that."

The colonel said, "They are carrying out orders. They are doing no harm."

"Well, Annie hates to be stared at," said Joseph.

Madame said, "Joseph, tell Annie to take care."

"Yes, Madame," and Joseph went out.

The colonel's eyes dropped with tiredness. "There's another thing, Your Excellency," he said. "Would it be possible for me and my staff to stay here?"

Mayor Orden thought a moment and he said, "It's a small place. There are larger, more comfortable places."

THEN Joseph came back with the silver box of cigarettes and he opened it and held it in front of the colonel. When the colonel took one, Joseph ostentatiously lighted it. The colonel puffed deeply.

"It isn't that," he said.

"We have found that when a staff lives under the roof of the local authority, there is more tranquillity."

"You mean," said Orden, "the people feel there is collaboration involved?"

"Yes, I suppose that is it."

Mayor Orden looked hopelessly at Doctor Winter, and Winter could offer him nothing but a wry smile. Orden said softly, "Am I permitted to refuse this honor?"

"I'm sorry," the colonel said. "No. These are the orders of my leader."

"The people will not like it," Orden said.

"Always the people! The people are disarmed. The people have no say."

Mayor Orden shook his head. "You do not know, sir."

From the doorway came the sound of an angry woman's voice, and a thump and a man's cry. Joseph came scuttling through the door. "She's thrown boiling water," Joseph said. "She's very angry."

There were commands through the door and the clump of feet. Colonel Lanser got up heavily. "Have you no control over your servants, sir?" he asked.

Mayor Orden smiled. "Very little," he said. "She's a good cook when she is happy. Was anyone hurt?" he asked Joseph.

"The water was boiling, sir."

Colonel Lanser said, "We just want to do our job. It's an engineering job. You will have to discipline your cook."

"I can't," said Orden. "She'll quit."

"This is an emergency. She can't quit."

"Then she'll throw water," said Doctor Winter.

The door opened and a soldier stood in the opening. "Shall I arrest this woman, sir?"

"Was anyone hurt?" Lanser asked.

"Yes, sir, scalded, and one man bitten. We are holding her, sir."

Lanser looked helpless, then he said, "Release her and go outside and off the porch."

"Yes, sir," and the door closed behind the soldier.

Lanser said, "I could have her shot; I could lock her up."

"Then we would have no cook," said Orden.

"Look," said the colonel. "We are instructed to get along with your people."

Madame said, "Excuse me, sir, I will just go and see if the soldiers hurt Annie," and she went out.

Now Lanser stood up. "I told you I'm very tired, sir. I must have some sleep. Please co-operate with us for the good of all." When Mayor Orden made no reply, "For the good of all," Lanser repeated. "Will you?"

Orden said, "This is a little town. I

don't know. The people are confused and so am I."

"But will you try to co-operate?"

Orden shook his head. "I don't know. When the town makes up its mind what it wants to do, I'll probably do that."

"But you are the authority."

Orden smiled. "You won't believe this, but it is true: authority is in the town. I don't know how or why, but it is so. This means we cannot act as quickly as you can, but when a direction is set, we all act together. I am confused. I don't know yet."

Lanser said wearily, "I hope we can get along together. It will be so much easier for everyone. I hope we can trust you. I don't like to think of the means the military will take to keep order."

Mayor Orden was silent.

"I hope we can trust you," Lanser repeated.

Orden put his finger in his ear and wiggled his hand. "I don't know," he said.

Madame came through the door then. "Annie is furious," she said. "She is next door, talking to Christine. Christine is angry, too."

"Christine is even a better cook than Annie," said the Mayor.



UPSTAIRS in the little palace of the Mayor the staff of Colonel Lanser made its headquarters. There were five of them besides the colonel. There was Major Hunter, a haunted little man of figures, a little man who, being a dependable unit, considered all other men either as dependable units or as unfit to live. Major Hunter was an engineer, and except in case of war no one would have thought of giving him command of men. For Major Hunter set his men in rows like figures and he added

and subtracted and multiplied them. He was an arithmetician rather than a mathematician. None of the humor, the music, or the mysticism of higher mathematics ever entered his head. Men might vary in height or color, just as 6 is different from 8, but there was little other difference. He had been married several times and he did not know why his wives became very nervous before they left him.

Captain Bentick was a family man, a lover of dogs and pink children and Christmas. He was too old to be a captain, but a curious lack of ambition had kept him in that rank. Before the war he had admired the British country gentleman very much, wore English clothes, kept English dogs, smoked in an English pipe a special pipe mixture sent him from London, and subscribed to those country magazines which extol gardening and continually argue about the relative merits of English and Gordon setters. Captain Bentick spent all his holidays in Sussex and liked to be mistaken for an Englishman in Budapest or Paris. The war changed all that outwardly, but he had sucked on a pipe too long, had carried a stick too long, to give them up too suddenly. Once, five years before, he had written a letter to the Times about grass dying in the Midlands and had signed it Edmund Twit-chell, Esq.; and, furthermore, the Times had printed it.

If Captain Bentick was too old to be a captain, Captain Loft was too young. Captain Loft was as much a captain as one can imagine. He lived and breathed his captaincy. He had no unmilitary moments. A driving ambition forced him up through the grades. He rose like cream to the top of milk. He clicked his heels as perfectly as a dancer does. He knew every kind of military courtesy and insisted on using it all. Generals were afraid of him because he knew more about the deportment of a soldier than they did. Captain Loft thought and believed that a soldier is the highest development of animal life. If he considered God at all, he thought of Him as an old and honored general, retired and grey, living among remembered battles and putting wreaths on the graves of his lieutenants several times a year. Captain Loft believed that all women fall in love with a uniform and he did not see how it could be otherwise. In the

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normal course of events he would be a brigadier-general at forty-five and have his picture in the illustrated papers, flanked by tall, pale, masculine women wearing lacy picture hats.

LIEUTENANTS Prackle and Tonder were snot-noses, undergraduates, lieutenants, trained in the politics of the day, believing the great new system invented by a genius so great that they never bothered to verify its results. They were sentimental young men, given to tears and to furies. Lieutenant Prackle carried a lock of hair in the back of his watch, wrapped in a bit of blue satin, and the hair was constantly getting loose and clogging the balance wheel, so that he wore a wrist watch for telling time. Prackle was a dancing-partner, a gay young man who nevertheless could scowl like the Leader, could brood like the Leader. He hated degenerate art and had destroyed several canvases with his own hands. In cabarets he sometimes made pencil sketches of his companions which were so good that he had often been told he should have been an artist. Prackle had several blond sisters of whom he was so proud that he had on occasion caused a commotion when he thought they had been insulted. The sisters were a little disturbed about it because they were afraid someone might set out to prove the insults, which would not have been hard to do. Lieutenant Prackle spent nearly all his time off duty day-dreaming of Lieutenant Tonder's blond sister, a buxom girl.

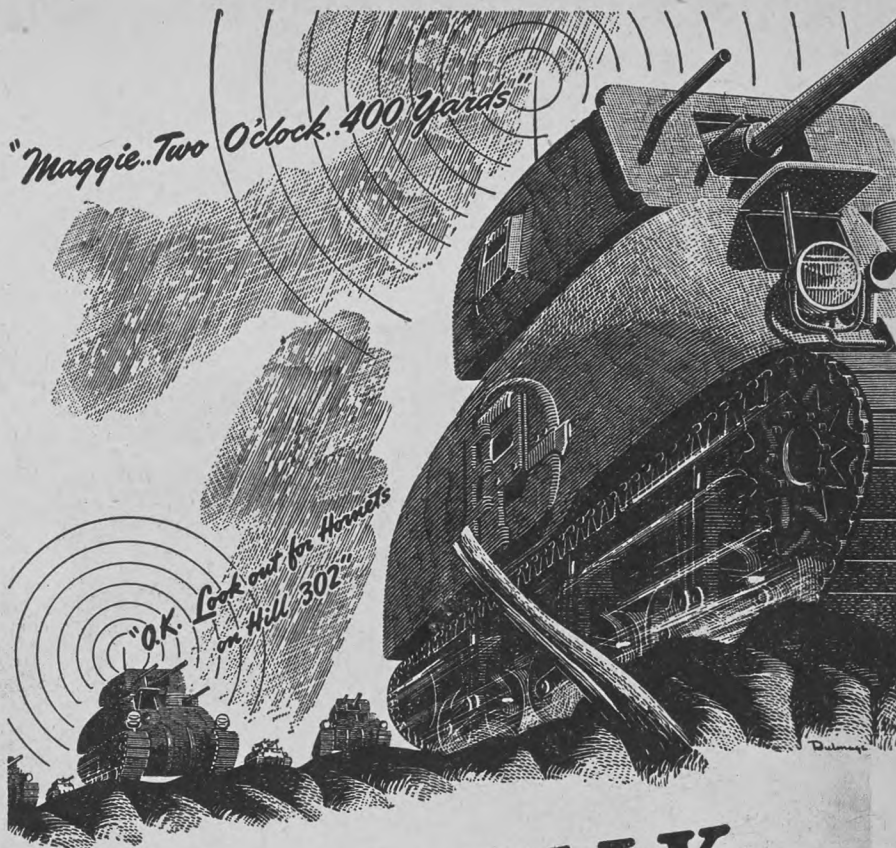
Lieutenant Tonder was a poet, a bitter poet who dreamed of perfect, ideal love of elevated young men for poor girls. Tonder was a dark romantic with a vision as wide as his experience. He sometimes spoke blank verse under his breath to imaginary dark women. He longed for death on the battlefield, with weeping parents in the background, and the Leader, brave but sad in the presence of the dying youth. He imagined his death very often, lighted by a fair setting sun which glinted on broken military equipment, his men standing silently around him, with heads sunk low, as over a fat cloud galloped the Valkyries, big-breasted, mothers and mistresses in one, while Wagnerian thunder crashed in the background. And he even had his dying words ready.

These were the men of the staff, each one playing war as children play "Run, Sheep, Run." Major Hunter thought of war as an arithmetical job to be done so he could get back to his fireplace; Captain Loft as the proper career of a properly brought-up young man; and Lieutenants Prackle and Tonder as a dreamlike thing in which nothing was very real. And their war so far had been play—fine weapons and fine planning against unarmed, planless enemies. They had lost no fights and suffered little hurt. They were, under pressure, capable of cowardice or courage, as everyone is. Of them all, only Colonel Lanser knew what war really is in the long run.

LANSER had been in Belgium and France twenty years before and he tried not to think what he knew—that war is treachery and hatred, the muddling of incompetent generals, the torture and killing and sickness and tiredness, until at last it is over and nothing has changed except for new weariness and new hatreds. Lanser told himself he was a soldier, given orders to carry out. He was not expected to question or to think, but only to carry out orders; and he tried to put aside the sick memories of the other war and the certainty that this would be the same. This one will be different, he said to himself fifty times a day; this one will be very different.

In marching, in mobs, in football games, and in war, outlines become vague; real things become unreal and a fog creeps over the mind. Tension and excitement, weariness, movement—all merge in one great grey dream, so that when it is over, it is hard to remember how it was when you killed men or ordered them to be killed. Then other people who were not there tell you what it was like and you say vaguely, "Yes, I guess that's how it was."

This staff had taken three rooms on the upper floor of the Mayor's palace. In the bedrooms they had put their cots and blankets and equipment, and in the room next to them and directly over the



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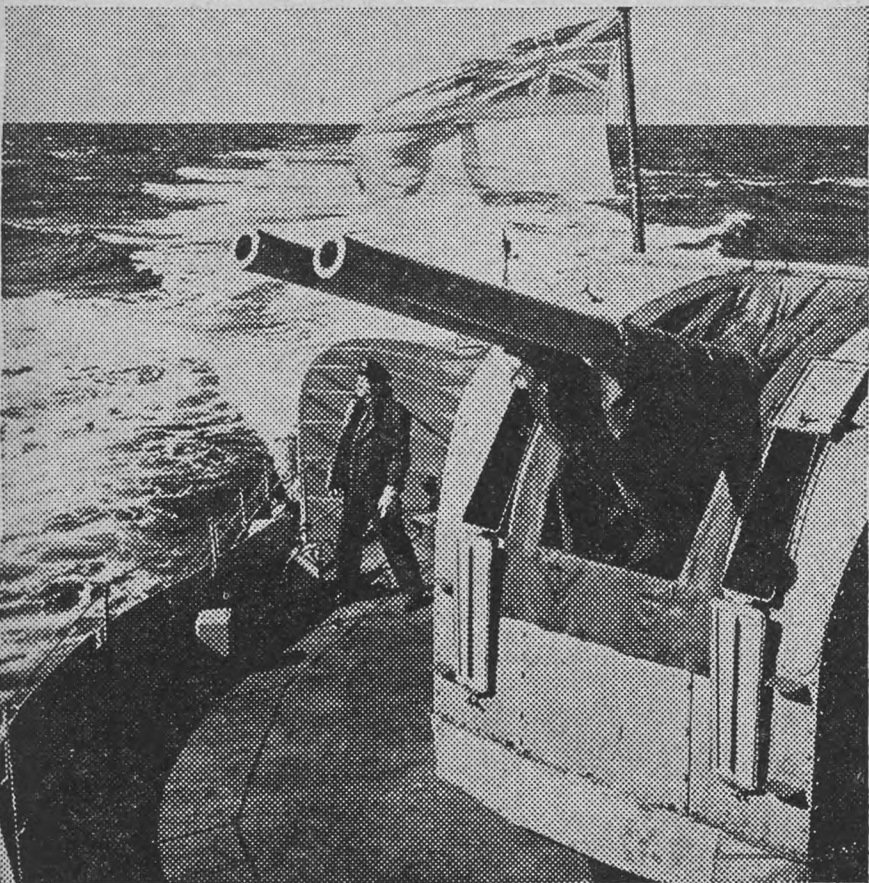
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little drawing-room on the ground floor they had made a kind of club, rather an uncomfortable club. There were a few chairs and a table. Here they wrote letters and read letters. They talked and ordered coffee and planned and rested. On the walls between the windows there were pictures of cows and lakes and little farmhouses, and from the windows they could look down over the town to the waterfront, to the docks where the shipping was tied up, to the docks where the coal barges pulled up and took their loads and went out to sea. They could look down over the little town that twisted past the square to the waterfront, and they could see the fishing-boats lying at anchor in the bay, the sails furled, and they could smell the drying fish on the beach, right through the window.

There was a large table in the centre of the room and Major Hunter sat beside it. He had his drawing-board in his lap and resting on the table, and with a T-square and triangle he worked at a design for a new railroad siding. The drawing-board was unsteady and the major was growing angry with its unsteadiness. He called over his shoulder, "Prackle!" And then, "Lieutenant Prackle!"

THE bedroom door opened and the lieutenant came out, half his face covered with shaving-cream. He held the brush in his hand. "Yes?" he said.

Major Hunter jiggled his drawing-board. "Hasn't that tripod for my board turned up in the baggage?"

"I don't know, sir," said Prackle. "I didn't look."

"Well, look now, will you? It's bad enough to have to work in this light. I'll have to draw this again before I ink it."

Prackle said, "Just as soon as I finish shaving, I'll look."

Hunter said irritably, "This siding is more important than your looks. See if there is a canvas case like a golf bag under that pile in there."

Prackle disappeared into the bedroom. The door to the right opened and Captain Loft came in. He wore his helmet, a pair of field glasses, sidearm, and various little leather cases strung all over him. He began to remove his equipment as soon as he entered.

"You know, that Bentick's crazy," he said. "He was going out on duty in a fatigue cap, right down the street."

Loft put his field glasses on the table and took off his helmet, then his gas-mask bag. A little pile of equipment began to heap up on the table.

Hunter said, "Don't leave that stuff there. I have to work here. Why shouldn't he wear a cap? There hasn't been any trouble. I get sick of these tin things. They're heavy and you can't see."

Loft said primly, "It's bad practice to leave it off. It's bad for the people here. We must maintain a military standard, an alertness, and never vary it. We'll just invite trouble if we don't."

"What makes you think so?" Hunter asked.

Loft drew himself up a little. His mouth thinned with certainty. Sooner or later everyone wanted to punch Loft in the nose for his sureness about things. He said, "I don't think it. I was paraphrasing Manual X-12 on deportment in occupied countries. It is very carefully worked out." He began to say, "You —" and then changed it to, "Everybody should read X-12 very closely."

Hunter said, "I wonder whether the man who wrote it was ever in occupied country. These people are harmless enough. They seem to be good, obedient people."

Prackle came through the door, his face still half covered with shaving-soap. He carried a brown canvas tube, and behind him came Lieutenant Tonder. "Is this it?" Prackle asked.

"Yes. Unpack it, will you, and set it up."

Prackle and Tonder went to work on the folding tripod and tested it and put it near Hunter. The major screwed his board to it, tilted it right and left, and finally settled gruntingly behind it.

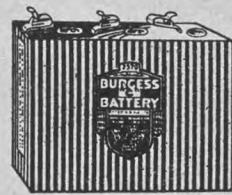
Captain Loft said, "Do you know you have soap on your face, Lieutenant?"

"Yes, sir," Prackle said. "I was shaving when the major asked me to get the tripod."

"Well, you had better get it off," Loft said. "The colonel might see you."

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"Oh, he wouldn't mind. He doesn't care about things like that."

Tonder was looking over Hunter's shoulder as he worked.

Loft said, "Well, he may not, but it doesn't look right."

PRACKLE took a handkerchief and rubbed the soap from his cheek. Tonder pointed to a little drawing on the corner of the major's board. "That's a nice-looking bridge, Major. But where in the world are we going to build a bridge?"

Hunter looked down at the drawing and then over his shoulder at Tonder. "Huh? Oh, that isn't any bridge we're going to build. Up here is the work drawing."

"What are you doing with a bridge, then?"

Hunter seemed a little embarrassed. "Well, you know, in my back yard at home I've got a model railroad line. I was going to bridge a little creek for it. Brought the line right down to the creek, but I never did get the bridge built. I thought I'd kind of work it out while I was away."

Lieutenant Prackle took from his pocket a folded rotogravure page and he unfolded it and held it up and looked at it. It was a picture of a girl, all legs and dress and eyelashes, a well-developed blonde in black openwork stockings and a low bodice, and this particular blonde peeped over a black lace fan. Lieutenant Prackle held her up and he said, "Isn't she something?" Lieutenant Tonder looked critically at the picture and said, "I don't like her."

"What don't you like about her?"

"I just don't like her," said Tonder.

"What do you want her picture for?"

Prackle said, "Because I do like her and I bet you do, too."

"I do not," said Tonder.

"You mean to say you wouldn't take a date with her if you could?" Prackle asked.

Tonder said, "No."

"Well, you're just crazy," and Prackle went to one of the curtains. He said, "I'm just going to stick her up here and let you brood about her for a while." He pinned the picture to the curtain.

Captain Loft was gathering his equipment into his arms now, and he said, "I don't think it looks very well out here, Lieutenant. You'd better take it down. It wouldn't make a good impression on the local people."

Hunter looked up from his board. "What wouldn't?" He followed their eyes to the picture. "Who's that?" he asked.

"She's an actress," said Prackle.

Hunter looked at her carefully. "Oh, do you know her?"

Tonder said, "She's a tramp."

Hunter said, "Oh, then you know her?"

Prackle was looking steadily at Tonder. He said, "Say, how do you know she's a tramp?"

"She looks like a tramp," said Tonder.

"Do you know her?"

"No, and I don't want to."

Prackle began to say, "Then how do you know?" when Loft broke in. He said, "You'd better take the picture down. Put it up over your bed if you want to. This room's kind of official here."

Prackle looked at him mutinously and was about to speak when Captain Loft said, "That's an order, Lieutenant,"

and poor Prackle folded his paper and put it into his pocket again. He tried cheerily to change the subject. "There are some pretty girls in this town, all right," he said. "As soon as we get settled down and everything going smoothly, I'm going to get acquainted with a few."

Loft said, "You'd better read X-12. There's a section dealing with sexual matters." And he went out, carrying his duffel, glasses, and equipment. Lieutenant Tonder, still looking over Hunter's shoulder, said, "That's clever—the coal cars come right through the mines to the ship."

Hunter came slowly out of his work and he said, "We have to speed it up; we've got to get that coal moving. It's a big job. I'm awful thankful that the people here are calm and sensible."

LOFT came back into the room without his equipment. He stood by the window, looking out toward the harbor, toward the coal mine, and he said, "They are calm and sensible because we are calm and sensible. I think we can take credit for that. That's why I keep harping on procedure. It is very carefully worked out."

The door opened and Colonel Lanser came in, removing his coat as he entered. His staff gave him military courtesy—not very rigid, but enough. Lanser said, "Captain Loft, will you go down and relieve Bentick? He isn't feeling well, say he's dizzy."

"Yes, sir," said Loft. "May I suggest, sir, that I only recently came off duty?"

Lanser inspected him closely. "I hope you don't mind going, Captain."

"Not at all, sir; I just mention it for the record."

Lanser relaxed and chuckled. "You like to be mentioned in the reports, don't you?"

"It does no harm, sir."

"And when you have enough mentions," Lanser went on, "there will be a little dangle on your chest."

"They are the milestones in a military career, sir."

Lanser sighed. "Yes, I guess they are. But they won't be the ones you'll remember, Captain."

"Sir?" Loft asked.

"You'll know what I mean later—perhaps."

Captain Loft put his equipment on rapidly. "Yes, sir," he said, and went out and his footsteps clattered down the wooden stairs, and Lanser watched him go with a little amusement. He said quietly, "There goes a born soldier." And Hunter looked up and poised his pencil and he said, "A born ass."

"No," said Lanser, "he's being a soldier the way a lot of men would be politicians. He'll be on the General Staff before long. He'll look down on war from above and so he'll always love it."

Lieutenant Prackle said, "When do you think the war will be over, sir?"

"Over? Over? What do you mean?"

Lieutenant Prackle continued, "How soon will we win?"

Lanser shook his head. "Oh, I don't know. The enemy is still in the world."

"But we will lick them," said Prackle.

Lanser said, "Yes?"

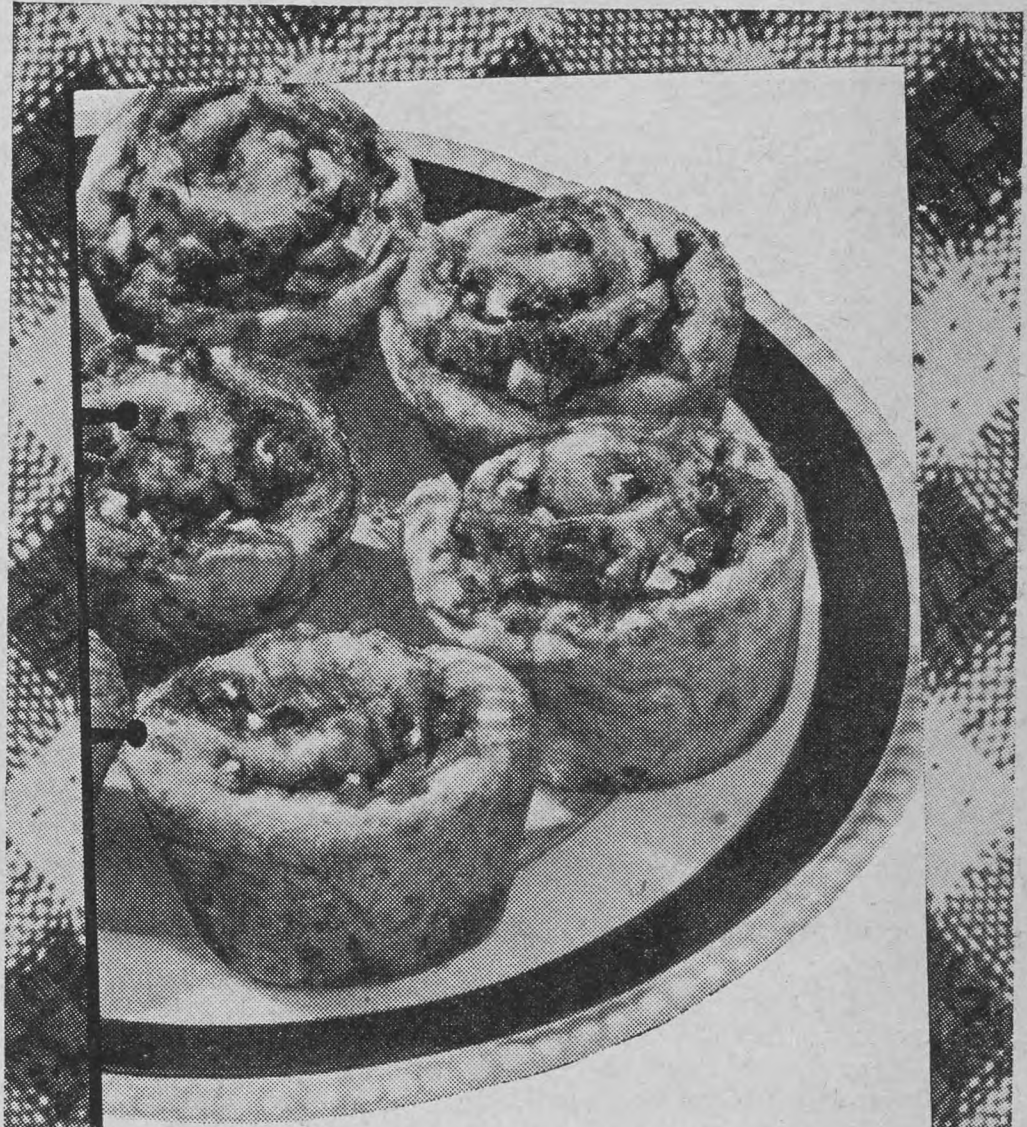
"Won't we?"

"Yes; yes, we always do."

Prackle said excitedly, "Well, if it's quiet around Christmas, do you think there will be some furloughs granted?"



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2 cups sifted flour

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Baking Powder

1/2 tspn. salt

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1 egg

1/2 cup milk

1/2 cup brown sugar

1/2 cup chopped nuts,

any kind, or raisins

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until mixed. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup; add milk to make 3/4 cup; add to first mixture. Roll out 1/4-inch thick; sprinkle with brown sugar and nuts. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces. Stand on end in well-greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about 30 minutes. Makes 18.

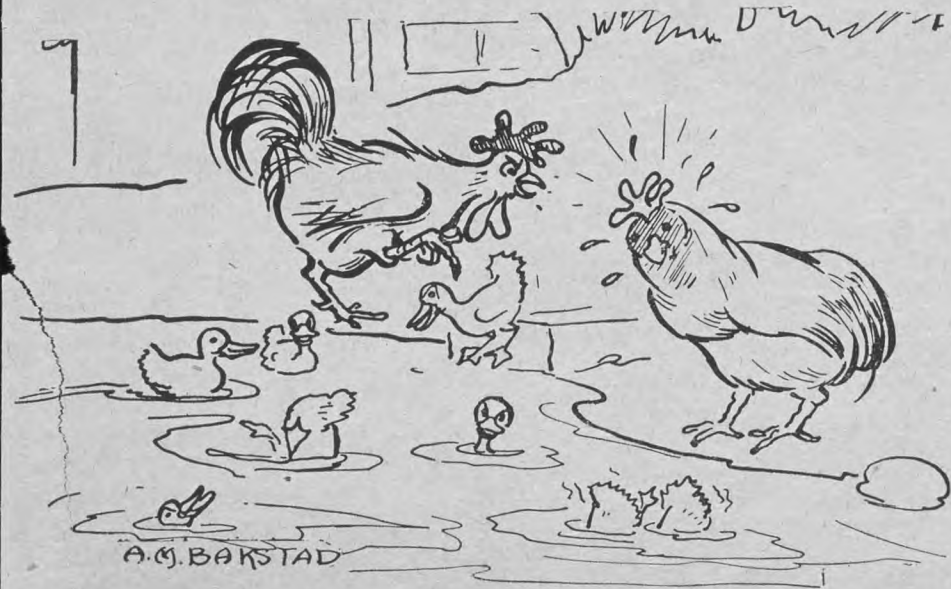


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That's why so many dentists recommend massaging the gums when cleaning the teeth. Modern food is soft and well-cooked, offering little exercise for the gums. Often this lack of exercise makes gums weak and flabby, a tendency to bleed, leaving "pink" traces on your tooth brush — nature's warning of serious trouble ahead.

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If you see a tinge of "pink" on your tooth brush—see your dentist! It may mean nothing serious, but your dentist should make the decision. If your gums have merely grown soft and flabby due to modern soft foods, he will recommend more exercise for sluggish gums and he may suggest daily gum massage with Ipana Tooth Paste.

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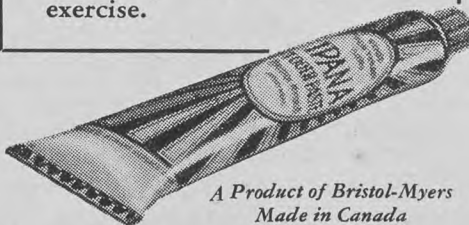
Each time you brush your teeth put a little extra Ipana on your tooth brush or fingertip and gently massage the gums, rotating from the base of the gums towards the teeth.

Immediately, you notice a fresh, tingling sensation that tells you new circulation is waking up within the gums, helping them to healthier firmness.

Be regular in this simple daily exercise. See how soon your gums become firmer, healthier, your teeth brighter, your smile far more attractive.

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Simply massage Ipana into your gums with fingertip or tooth brush, rotating from the base of the gums towards the teeth. Be regular in this simple daily exercise.



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IPANA TOOTH PASTE

"I don't know," said Lanser. "Such orders will have to come from home. Do you want to get home for Christmas?"

"Well, I'd kind of like to."

"Maybe you will," said Lanser, "maybe you will."

Lieutenant Tonder said, "We won't drop out of this occupation, will we, sir, after the war is over?"

"I don't know," said the colonel. "Why?"

"Well," said Tonder, "it's a nice country, nice people. Our men—some of them—might even settle here."

Lanser said jokingly. "You've seen some place you like, perhaps?"

"Well," said Tonder, "there are some beautiful farms here. If four or five of them were thrown together, it would be a nice place to settle, I think."

"You have no family land, then?" Lanser asked.

"No, sir, not any more. Inflation took it away."

LANSER was tired now of talking to children. He said, "Ah, well, we still have a war to fight. We still have coal to take out. Do you suppose we can wait until it is over before we build up these estates? Such orders will come from above. Captain Loft can tell you that." His manner changed. He said, "Hunter, your steel will be in tomorrow. You can get your tracks started this week."

There was a knock at the door and a sentry put his head in. He said, "Mr. Corell wishes to see you, sir."

"Send him in," said the colonel. And he said to the others, "This is the man who did the preliminary work here. We might have some trouble with him."

"Did he do a good job?" Tonder asked.

"Yes, he did, and he won't be popular with the people here. I wonder whether he will be popular with us."

"He deserves credit, certainly," Tonder said.

"Yes," Lanser said, "and don't think he won't claim it."

Corell came in, rubbing his hands. He radiated goodwill and good-fellowship. He was dressed still in his black business suit, but on his head there was a patch of white bandage, stuck to his hair with a cross of adhesive tape. He advanced to the centre of the room and said, "Good morning, Colonel. I should have called yesterday after the trouble downstairs, but I knew how busy you would be."

The colonel said, "Good morning." Then with a circular gesture of his hand. "This is my staff, Mr. Corell."

"Fine boys," said Corell. "They did a good job. Well, I tried to prepare for them well."

Hunter looked down at his board and he took out an inking-pen and dipped it and began to ink in his drawing.

Lanser said, "You did very well. I wish you hadn't killed those six men, though. I wish their soldiers hadn't come back."

Corell spread his hands and said comfortably, "Six men is a small loss for a town of this size, with a coal mine, too."

Lanser said sternly, "I am not averse to killing people if that finishes it. But sometimes it is better not to."

Corell had been studying the officers. He looked sideways at the lieutenants, and he said, "Could we—perhaps—talk alone, Colonel?"

"Yes, if you wish. Lieutenant Prackle and Lieutenant Tonder, will you go to your room, please?" And the colonel said to Corell, "Major Hunter is working. He doesn't hear anything when he's working." Hunter looked up from his board and smiled quietly and looked down again. The young lieutenants left the room, and when they were gone Lanser said, "Well, here we are. Won't you sit down?"

"Thank you, sir," and Corell sat down behind the table.

Lanser looked at the bandage on Corell's head. He said bluntly, "Have they tried to kill you already?"

Corell felt the bandage with his fingers. "This? Oh, this was a stone that fell from a cliff in the hills this morning."

"You're sure it wasn't thrown?"

"What do you mean?" Corell asked. "These aren't fierce people. They haven't had a war for a hundred years. They've forgotten about fighting."

"Well, you've lived among them," said the colonel. "You ought to know." He stepped close to Corell. "But if you are

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safe, these people are different from any in the world. I've helped to occupy countries before. I was in Belgium twenty years ago and in France." He shook his head a little as though to clear it, and he said gruffly, "You did a good job. We should thank you. I mentioned your work in my report."

"Thank you, sir," said Corell. "I did my best."

Lanser said, a little wearily, "Well, sir, now what shall we do? Would you like to go back to the capital? We can put you on a coal barge if you're in a hurry, or on a destroyer if you want to wait."

Corell said, "But I don't want to go back. I'll stay here."

Lanser studied this for a moment and he said, "You know, I haven't a great many men. I can't give you a very adequate bodyguard."

"But I don't need a bodyguard. I tell you these aren't violent people."

Lanser looked at the bandage for a moment. Hunter glanced up from his board and remarked, "You'd better start wearing a helmet." He looked down at his work again.

NOW Corell moved forward in his chair. "I wanted particularly to talk to you, Colonel. I thought I might help with the civil administration."

Lanser turned on his heel and walked to the window and looked out, and then he swung around and said quietly, "What have you in mind?"

"Well, you must have a civil authority you can trust. I thought perhaps that Mayor Orden might step down now and—well, if I were to take over his office, it and the military would work very nicely together."

Lanser's eyes seemed to grow large and bright. He came close to Corell and he spoke sharply. "Have you mentioned this in your report?"

Corell said, "Well, yes, naturally—in my analysis."

Lanser interrupted. "Have you talked to any of the town people since we arrived—outside of the Mayor, that is?"

"Well, no. You see, they are still a bit startled. They didn't expect it." He chuckled. "No, sir, they certainly didn't expect it."

But Lanser pressed his point. "So you don't really know what's going on in their minds?"

"Why, they're startled," said Corell. "They're—well, they're almost dreaming."

"You don't know what they think of you?" Lanser asked.

"I have many friends here. I know everyone."

"Did anyone buy anything in your store this morning?"

"Well, of course, business is at a standstill," Corell answered. "No one's buying anything."

Lanser relaxed suddenly. He went to a chair and sat down and crossed his legs. He said quietly, "Yours is a difficult and brave branch of the service. It should be greatly rewarded."

"Thank you, sir."

"You will have their hatred in time," said the colonel.

"I can stand that, sir. They are the enemy."

Now Lanser hesitated a long moment before he spoke, and then he said softly, "You will not even have our respect."

Corell jumped to his feet excitedly. "This is contrary to the Leader's words!" he said. "The Leader has said that all branches are equally honorable."

Lanser went on very quietly, "I hope the Leader knows. I hope he can read the minds of soldiers." And then almost



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Congratulations to Viljo Kohtala, Oras, Alta., who sent in a solution containing only one error and wins First Prize. Second, Third and Fourth Prizes will be divided equally among the following who sent in solutions containing two errors each: F. J. Powell, Perry Siding, B.C.; Hubert H. Perkins, Camp 2, H. P. Road, Princeton, B.C.; Mrs. J. S. Taylor, Elgin, Man.; W. Hodgins, Longview, Alta.; Percival Shaw, Spring Valley, Sask.; Mrs. John Olender, Scottsguard, Sask.; E. R. Bounty, Ritz Hotel, Edmonton, Alta.; Ronald S. Rust, Rolling Hills, Alta.; H. G. Dowsett, Basswood, Man.; L. Papp, Twining, Alta.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Across
1, invalid; 6, scours; 10, an; 11, solar; 12, sandal; 13, Balboa; 15, tide; 16, old; 17, abash; 19, beeline; 20, Ave; 22, S.E.; 24, to; 25, croup; 27, rest; 29, juncture; 30, lea; 31, tea; 32, salt; 33, plastic; 37, heart; 40, tuna; 42, on; 44, Appian; 46, key; 47, nibs; 49, och; 50, pet; 51, at.

Down

1, instant; 2, vandal; 3, Andes; 4, isle; 5, do; 6, sables; 7, cradle; 8, urban; 9, scar; 14, oversell; 18, harness; 21, vocation; 23, station; 25, cutaway; 26, punch; 28, elastic; 34, liner; 35, tap; 36, at; 38, east; 39, R.P.O.; 41, U.K.; 43, nip; 45, aha!; 48, be.

JUNIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to the following who sent in solutions containing no errors and will share First, Second and Third Prizes equally: Glen Carlson, Fairy Glen, Sask.; Mary Snelgrove, Swan River, Man.; and Elizabeth Bednarski, Royal Park, Alta.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Across
1, slicing; 7, laugh; 8, also; 10, arnica; 12, bar; 13, fierce; 16, miss; 17, laden; 20, bare; 22, la; 24, cat; 26, Styx; 28, plant; 30, K.O.; 31, essay.

Down

1, saw; 2, lumpishly; 3, chair; 4, Nan; 5, glib; 6, roar; 9, scale; 11, yes; 13, fit; 14, clasps; 15, ear; 18, decay; 19, natty; 21, ask; 23, axe; 25, an; 27, to; 29, la.

compassionately he said, "You should be greatly rewarded." For a moment he sat quietly and then he pulled himself together and said, "Now we must come to exactness. I am in charge here. My job is to get coal out. To do that I must maintain order and discipline, and to do that I must know what is in the minds of these people. I must anticipate revolt. Do you understand that?"

"Well, I can find out what you wish to know, sir. As Mayor here, I will be very effective," said Corell.

LANSER shook his head. "I have no orders about this. I must use my own judgment. I think you will never again know what is going on here. I think no one will speak to you; no one will be near to you except those people who will live on money. I think without a guard you will be in great danger. It will please me if you go back to the capital, there to be rewarded for your fine work."

"But my place is here, sir," said Corell. "I have made my place. It is all in my report."

Lanser went on as though he had not heard. "Mayor Orden is more than a mayor," he said. "He is his people. He knows what they are doing, thinking, without asking, because he will think what they think. By watching him I will know them. He must stay. That is my judgment."

Corell said, "My work, sir, merits better treatment than being sent away."

"Yes, it does," Lanser said slowly. "But to the larger work I think you are only a detriment now. If you are not hated yet, you will be. In any little revolt you will be the first to be killed. I think I will suggest that you go back."

Corell said stiffly, "You will, of course, permit me to wait for a reply to my report to the capital?"

"Yes, of course. But I shall recommend that you go back for your own safety. Frankly, Mr. Corell, you have no value here. But—well, there must be other plans and other countries. Perhaps you will go now to some new town in some new country. You will win new confidence in a new field. You may be given a larger town, even a city, a greater responsibility. I think I will recommend you highly for your work here."

Corell's eyes were shining with gratification. "Thank you, sir," he said. "I've worked hard. Perhaps you are right. But you must permit me to wait for the reply from the capital."

Lanser's voice was tight. His eyes were slitted. He said harshly, "Wear a helmet, keep indoors, do not go out at night, and, above all, do not drink. Trust no woman nor any man. Do you understand that?"

Corell looked pityingly at the colonel. "I don't think you understand. I have a little house. A pleasant country girl waits on me. I even think she's a little fond of me. These are simple, peaceful people. I know them."

Lanser said, "There are no peaceful people. When will you learn it? There are no friendly people. Can't you understand that? We have invaded this country—you, by what they call treachery, prepared for us." His face grew red and his voice rose. "Can't you understand that we are at war with these people?"

Corell said, a little smugly, "We have defeated them."

THE colonel stood up and swung his arms helplessly, and Hunter looked up from his board and put his hand out to protect his board from being jiggled. Hunter said, "Careful now, sir. I'm inking in. I wouldn't want to do it all over again."

Lanser looked down at him and said, "Sorry," and went on as though he were instructing a class. He said, "Defeat is a momentary thing. A defeat doesn't last. We were defeated and now we attack. Defeat means nothing. Can't you understand that? Do you know what they are whispering behind doors?"

Corell asked, "Do you?"

"No, but I suspect."

Then Corell said insinuatingly, "Are you afraid, Colonel? Should the commander of this occupation be afraid?"

Lanser sat down heavily and said, "Maybe that's it." And he said disgustedly, "I'm tired of people who have not been at war who know all about it." He

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held his chin in his hand and said, "I remember a little old woman in Brussels—sweet face, white hair; she was only four feet eleven; delicate old hands. You could see the veins almost black against her skin. And her black shawl and her blue-white hair. She used to sing our national songs to us in a quivering, sweet voice. She always knew where to find a cigarette or a virgin." He dropped his hand from his chin, and he caught himself as though he had been asleep. "We didn't know her son had been executed," he said. "When we finally shot her, she had killed twelve men with a long, black hatpin. I have it yet at home. It has an enamel button with a bird over it, red and blue."

Corell said, "But you shot her?"
"Of course we shot her."
"And the murders stopped?" asked Corell.

"No, the murders did not stop. And when we finally retreated, the people cut off stragglers and they burned some and they gouged the eyes from some, and some they even crucified."

Corell said loudly. "These are not good things to say, Colonel."

"They are not good things to remember," said Lanser.

Corell said, "You should not be in command if you are afraid."

And Lanser answered softly, "I know how to fight, you see. If you know, at least you do not make silly errors."

"Do you talk this way to the young officers?"

Lanser shook his head. "No, they wouldn't believe me."

"Why do you tell me, then?"

"Because, Mr. Corell, your work is done. I remember one time—" and as he spoke there was a tumble of feet on the stairs and the door burst open. A sentry looked in and Captain Loft brushed past him. Loft was rigid and cold and military; he said, "There's trouble, sir."

"Trouble?"
"I have to report, sir, that Captain Bentick has been killed."

Lanser said, "Oh—yes—Bentick!"

There was the sound of a number of footsteps on the stairs and two stretcher-bearers came in, carrying a figure covered with blankets.

Lanser said, "Are you sure he's dead?"
"Quite sure," Loft said stiffly.

The lieutenants came in from the bedroom, their mouths a little open, and they looked frightened. Lanser said, "Put him down there," and he pointed to the wall beside the windows. When the bearers had gone, Lanser knelt and lifted a corner of the blanket and then quickly put it down again. And still kneeling, he looked at Loft and said, "Who did this?"

"A miner," said Loft.

"Why?"

"I was there, sir."

"Well, make your report, then! Make your report, damn it, man!"

Loft drew himself up and said formally, "I had just relieved Captain Bentick, as the colonel ordered. Captain Bentick was about to leave to come here when I had some trouble about a recalcitrant miner who wanted to quit work. He shouted something about being a free man. When I ordered him to work, he rushed at me with his pick. Captain Bentick tried to interfere." He gestured slightly toward the body.

Lanser, still kneeling, nodded slowly. "Bentick was a curious man," he said.

"He loved the English. He loved everything about them. I don't think he liked to fight very much. . . . You captured the man?"

"Yes, sir," Loft said.

Lanser stood up slowly and spoke as though to himself. "So it starts again. We will shoot this man and make twenty new enemies. It's the only thing we know, the only thing we know."

Prackle said, "What do you say, sir?"

Lanser answered, "Nothing, nothing at all. I was just thinking." He turned to Loft and said, "Please give my compliments to Mayor Orden and my request that he see me immediately. It is very important."

Major Hunter looked up, dried his inking-pen carefully, and put it away in a velvet-lined box.

IN the town the people moved sullenly through the streets. Some of the light of astonishment was gone from their eyes, but still a light of anger had not taken its place. In the coal shaft the workmen pushed the coal cars sullenly. The small tradesmen stood behind their counters and served the people, but no one communicated with them. The people spoke to one another in monosyllables, and everyone was thinking of himself, thinking of the past and how it had suddenly been changed.

In the drawing-room of the palace of Mayor Orden a small fire burned and the lights were on, for it was a grey day outside and there was frost in the air. The room was itself undergoing a change. The tapestry-covered chairs were pushed back, the little tables out of the way, and through the doorway to the right Joseph and Annie were struggling to bring in a large, square dining-table. They had it on its side. Joseph was in the drawing-room and Annie's red face showed through the door. Joseph maneuvered the legs around sideways, and he cried, "Don't push, Annie! Now!"

"I am 'now-ing'," said Annie the red-nosed, the red-eyed, the angry. Annie was always a little angry and these soldiers, this occupation, did not improve her temper. Indeed, what for years had been considered simply a bad disposition had suddenly become a patriotic emotion. Annie had gained some little reputation as an exponent of liberty by throwing hot water on the soldiers. She would have thrown it on anyone who cluttered up her porch, but it just happened that she had become a heroine; and since anger had been the beginning of her success, Annie went on to new successes by whipping herself into increased and constant anger.

"Don't scuff the bottom," Joseph said. The table wedged in the doorway.

"Steady!" Joseph warned.

"I am steady," said Annie.

Joseph stood off and studied the table, and Annie crossed her arms and glared at him. He tested a leg. "Don't push," he said. "Don't push so hard." And by himself he got the table through while Annie followed with crossed arms. "Now, up she goes," said Joseph, and at last Annie helped him settle it on four legs and move it to the centre of the room. "There," Annie said. "If His Excellency hadn't told me to, I wouldn't have done it. What right have they got moving tables around?"

"What right coming in at all?" said Joseph.

"None," said Annie.

"None," repeated Joseph. "I see it like they have no right at all, but they do it, with their guns and their parachutes; they do it, Annie."

"They got no right," said Annie. "What do they want with a table in here, anyway? This isn't a dining-room."

JOSEPH moved a chair up to the table and he set it carefully at the right distance from the table, and he adjusted it. "They're going to hold a trial," he said. "They're going to try Alexander Morden."

"Molly Morden's husband?"

"Molly Morden's husband."

"For bashing that fellow with a pick?"

"That's right," said Joseph.

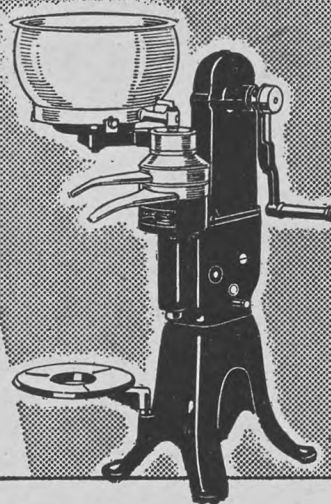
"But he's a nice man," Annie said.



"It would have to be him that laid it!"

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"They've got no right to try him. He gave Molly a big red dress for her birthday. What right have they got to try Alex?"

"Well," Joseph explained, "he killed this fellow."

"Suppose he did; the fellow ordered Alex around. I heard about it. Alex doesn't like to be ordered. Alex's been an alderman in his time, and his father, too. And Molly Morden makes a nice cake," Annie said charitably. "But her frosting gets too hard. What'll they do with Alex?"

"Shoot him," Joseph said gloomily.

"They can't do that."

"Bring up the chairs, Annie. Yes, they can. They'll just do it."

Annie shook a very rigid finger in his face. "You remember my words," she said angrily. "People aren't going to like it if they hurt Alex. People like Alex. Did he ever hurt anybody before? Answer me that!"

"No," said Joseph.

"Well, there, you see! If they hurt Alex, people are going to be mad and I'm going to be mad. I won't stand for it!"

"What will you do?" Joseph asked her.

"Why, I'll kill some of them myself," said Annie.

"And then they'll shoot you," said Joseph.

"Let them! I tell you, Joseph, things can go too far—tramping in and out all hours of the night, shooting people."

Joseph adjusted a chair at the head of the table, and he became in some curious way a conspirator. He said softly, "Annie."

She paused and, sensing his tone, walked nearer to him. He said, "Can you keep a secret?"

She looked at him with a little admiration, for he had never had a secret before. "Yes. What is it?"

"Well, William Deal and Walter Doggel got away last night."

"Got away? Where?"

"They got away to England, in a boat."

Annie sighed with pleasure and anticipation. "Does everybody know it?"

"Well, not everybody," said Joseph. "Everybody but—" and he pointed a quick thumb toward the ceiling.

"When did they go? Why didn't I hear about it?"

"You were busy," Joseph's voice and face were cold. "You know that Corell?"

"Yes."

Joseph came close to her. "I don't think he's going to live long."

"What do you mean?" Annie asked.

"Well, people are talking."

Annie sighed with tension. "Ah-h-h!"

Joseph at last had opinions. "People are getting together," he said. "They don't like to be conquered. Things are going to happen. You keep your eyes peeled, Annie. There're going to be things for you to do."

Annie asked, "How about His Excellency? What's he going to do? How does His Excellency stand?"

"Nobody knows," said Joseph. "He doesn't say anything."

"He wouldn't be against us," Annie said.

"He doesn't say," said Joseph.

The knob turned on the left-hand door, and Mayor Orden came in slowly. He looked tired and old. Behind him Doctor Winter walked. Orden said, "That's good, Joseph. Thank you, Annie. It looks very well."

They went out and Joseph looked back through the door for a moment before he closed it.

TO BE CONTINUED.



"Look! He's getting a tooth!"



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Why not help your man to better health by recommending this Vitamin B₁ Tonic which has so greatly benefited you.

Most women know about Dr. Chase's NERVE FOOD from experience or the report of friends. Many have learned to depend on it when loss of sleep, fatigue or indigestion warns them of nervous exhaustion.

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Ask for the new economy size bottle of

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The Country Boy and Girl

SHE'S a pretty grand person, that mother of yours. Have you ever noticed? Or do you just take her for granted, along with the chairs and tables and other furniture about the house?

She does a great many things for you. She sees that you have the food that makes you strong and healthy; that your clothes are warm in winter and cool in summer, and always neat; she takes such good care of you if you are sick; makes sure that your bed is always warm and comfy, and all the other things that make life pleasant for you. She looks after you in many other ways too. Perhaps in looking after you she has to scold and punish you sometimes and you don't think that's very nice. More than likely she doesn't think it's very nice either because she doesn't like being cross with you. But sometimes there just isn't any other way of teaching you what is right and what is wrong.

So remember all the things mother has done and is doing for you, and make up your mind to do things for her. Do the things she asks you to do as promptly and as well as you can. Remember your regular chores each day, and do them without being told. Think up for yourself things that you can do to help, without being asked.

You'll do all these things on Mother's Day especially, of course. You'll want to make it just the nicest day of the whole year for her. But don't go and forget all about them the day after. Make every day "Help Mother Day." You'll be glad you did!

Mary Sue

An Adventure with a Bumble Bee

By MARY E. GRANNAN.

I'M going to tell you a story that was told to me by a friend of mine just as the sun said "goodbye" to the day . . . just as the stars bade the night-time good evening. She says it's every bit true, this story, but I'll leave the believing up to you.

"I was sitting," she said, "in a hammock in a hollow on a Wednesday, when the queerest thing happened. A big bumble bee . . . the biggest bumble bee that ever bumbled . . . came right up from our garden, which wasn't far down . . . and said 'zzzzzzzzzz' right at me in the hammock. I laughed. He looked so ugly. And when a bumble bee really wants to, he can look much uglier than the ugliest thing you can think of at this minute."

"What seems to be the matter, Mr. Bumble Bee?" I asked. "You look pretty cross this very fine Wednesday."

"I am pretty cross," he answered, and said "zzzzzzzzzz" again at me in the hammock. And he came closer and he bumbled louder.

I laughed again. "Hey, you'll run down your motor if you roar like that much more," I said.

"Oh no, I won't," he said. "I could bumble like that forever and a day and still bumble, and besides if you want to know something, I don't like you."

"Oh," I said, and I was quite hurt, because I like people to like me. "Why don't you like me, Mister Bee?"

"Cause," said the bee . . . "you're laughing at me."

"But I can't help laughing at people who fly into rages like you do. I think that's silly."

"Well, I don't," said the bee, "and do you know what I'm going to do to you?"

"No," I said.

"Well then, I'll tell you. I'm going to sting you. Yes sir, right on the end of that pug nose, I'm going to sting you."

"Oh . . . you wouldn't," I said, covering up my very good nose which wasn't pug at all. "You wouldn't, Mister Bee, because for one thing I've never done anything mean to you, and for two things if I were a bumble bee instead of a little girl, I wouldn't sting you."

The bee stopped his bumble and laughed himself now. "Course you wouldn't sting me, because for one thing you're not a bee and for two things you can't fly, and for three things you'd never be able to find me, because I've got more places to go in this garden than any other bee, if you want to know."

I did want to know, and I did want to see some of the places he went so I said "Hey, bee . . . why'n't you take me to some of these lovely places. I'm really quite a nice little girl and I'm lots of fun and I can do most anything a bee can do, except fly, of course."

"Can you climb?" asked the bee.

"Sure," I said.

"Up flower stems?" asked the bee.

"Sure," I said. "But I don't need to climb them because I'm highern' a flower stem right now."

"Makes no difference," said the bee. "If you want to go places with me you've got to be small enough to climb a flower-stem, so you'll have to think up some way to get small because one of my very best places to go is inside the canterbury bell."

"Oh," I said, "what's inside the bell?"

"Can't tell you. You've got to find out for yourself. The point is," said the bee, "can you think of some way to get small?"

And I thought and I thought and while I was thinking the most beautiful perfume came out of my kitchen. It was pie perfume . . . lemon pie perfume. My mother was making lemon pies! It gave me an idea! I'd ask my mother for a whole big lemon and I'd eat it all and it would pucker me up. When I asked my mother for the lemon she said "Of course you may have the lemon, but it seems to me if you eat a whole one at once you'll get very sour looking." And she was right, because when I went back to the bumble bee all puckered up as small as a grasshopper, he said to me "Oh, but you're the sour looking creature. I couldn't take you into the canterbury bell looking like that. You'd scare them all!"

"All who?" I asked.

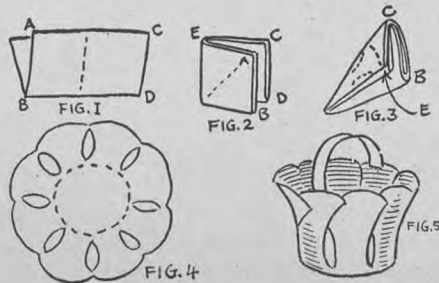
"Can't tell. You've got to find out for yourself. The first thing we've got to do is to sweeten you up. I know what! You come over to the clover patch," said the bee to me, "and eat some honey."

So I climbed up the clover stem and I ate honey and I ate honey and I ate so much honey I fell off the stem, full of honey, and went to sleep there in the clover, and I never did see the inside of a canterbury bell of a Wednesday in the hollow, because for one thing when I woke up my mother called me to supper, and for two things, the bumble bee was gone.

And that's what my friend told me just as the sun said goodbye to the day . . . just as the stars bade the night-time good evening. I don't know if it's true or not . . . I'm leaving the believing up to you.

A May Basket

MAKE this dainty little basket from pastel paper to hold tiny candies or salted nuts. You could have one to put



"You might as well be raising the baby under glass!"



1. Almost the day our son was born, my husband, Bob, started going on about what a *man* he'd be . . . captain of the football team and everything. Then, watching me take care of the baby, he got to worrying that I was "spoiling" the child. He didn't say anything, until, finally, one day it all came out . . .



2. "Madge," he exploded, "you're making a sissy out of the kid! I never saw such pampering. *Special* toys, *special* food, *special* soap . . . and now, I notice, even a *special* laxative. You might as well be raising the baby under glass!"



4. "That's why our doctor approves the laxative that's made *especially* for children—Castoria. He says it's safe and gentle, and it's effective. Yet it contains no harsh drugs that might cause griping or upset the baby's stomach."



6. I saved money by buying the Family Size bottle. Then, next time the baby needed a laxative, I gave him Castoria. He loved it. And Bob . . . well, he's gone back to boasting about his future football captain!

CASTORIA

The **SAFE** laxative made especially for children.



3. I was amused, but I knew I had to set Bob right. "Look, dear," I said, "the doctor told me that the baby, *any* baby, needs special care. A baby isn't an adult. His whole system is much more delicate and sensitive . . .



5. Well, I told Bob more about Castoria, and, later, our druggist helped my case along. "Sure," he said, "I *always* recommend it for babies. And for children up to 10 years old, too. A splendid children's laxative."



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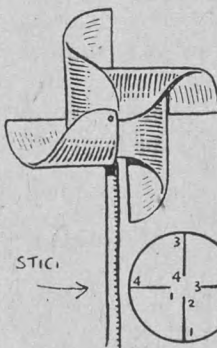
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by mother's plate when she comes to the table on Mother's Day.
Fold an eight-inch square of paper in half as shown in Fig. 1. Fold in half again to form Fig. 2, then bring point E over to meet B and D forming Fig. 3. Cut along the dotted lines shown with a pair of scissors then unfold the paper and you have Fig. 4. Fold each section of the paper upwards along the dotted lines. Let each section overlap the next a little at the top, fastening the pieces with paste. Add a handle made from a narrow strip of paper and the little basket is ready for use.

A Whirligig Windmill

To amuse yourself or your younger brother or sister, make this windmill from bright colored paper. You will need a circle about nine inches across, with four slits cut in it, as shown in the diagram. Be careful that they do not come closer than one-half inch to the centre. Now fold over the outside points to meet the corresponding points, as indicated by the numbers in the diagram. When this is done, run a pin through all the thicknesses of paper, and push the point into the end of a thin strip of wood. Hold it up to face the wind, and you will be delighted at the results.



How Bad Are Snakes

By WALTER KING

The snake has a very bad reputation; much worse than he deserves. More queer stories exist about the peculiar behavior of snakes than about any dozen of our wild animals.
Here are some of the facts about the "snake in the grass."
He is much slower than most people believe. No snake can begin to keep up with a boy on the run.
He is not a gymnast any more than an ordinary worm is. "Hoop snakes"

that can form circles with their bodies and roll after you simply do not exist. A snake's tail is quite harmless too. He can neither sting you nor lash you with it.
Most important of all, a snake is not naturally a disagreeable fellow. If left alone he never attacks a human being. Even the deadly rattlesnake strikes only in self-defense.
The non-poisonous type such as the huge bull snake will bite anyone who is molesting him. His bite is not very harmful though if iodine is applied to prevent infection. The bull snake is noted for being able to swallow animals much fatter than himself. He has a huge expansive stomach which enables him to swallow rats, rabbits, and chickens quite easily . . . but not people.
When a poisonous snake such as a rattler is coiled up he is either sleeping or resting. When he becomes angry or afraid and is about to strike he must raise about one third of his total length into an S loop. The forked red ribbon that emerges from his mouth is his tongue and this is quite harmless. He injects the poison with his fangs.
You can never be sure from the look of a snake whether he is the poisonous kind or not. The only thing you can be sure of is that he will mind his own business if you will mind yours. A snake will only attack when frightened. If you come upon him suddenly the only thing to do is to get away quickly and prove that you have no bad intentions. Leave him strictly alone, and he will never bother you.
After all, the poor fellow has no legs, and he has to eat to live. Although he lives in the grass he cannot eat vegetable food; he must have mice, frogs, or insects if he cannot find bigger game.
If, by mistake, you step on his toes and he happens to be the poisonous type you must know what to do. Call a doctor as soon as possible. In the meantime aim to slow down circulation by lying down as still as possible. A tight bandage several inches above the bite marks will help to keep the poison from spreading until the doctor arrives. Remember that with prompt care, snake bites are not fatal. And next time, watch your step. Left to himself, the snake is not a bad fellow.

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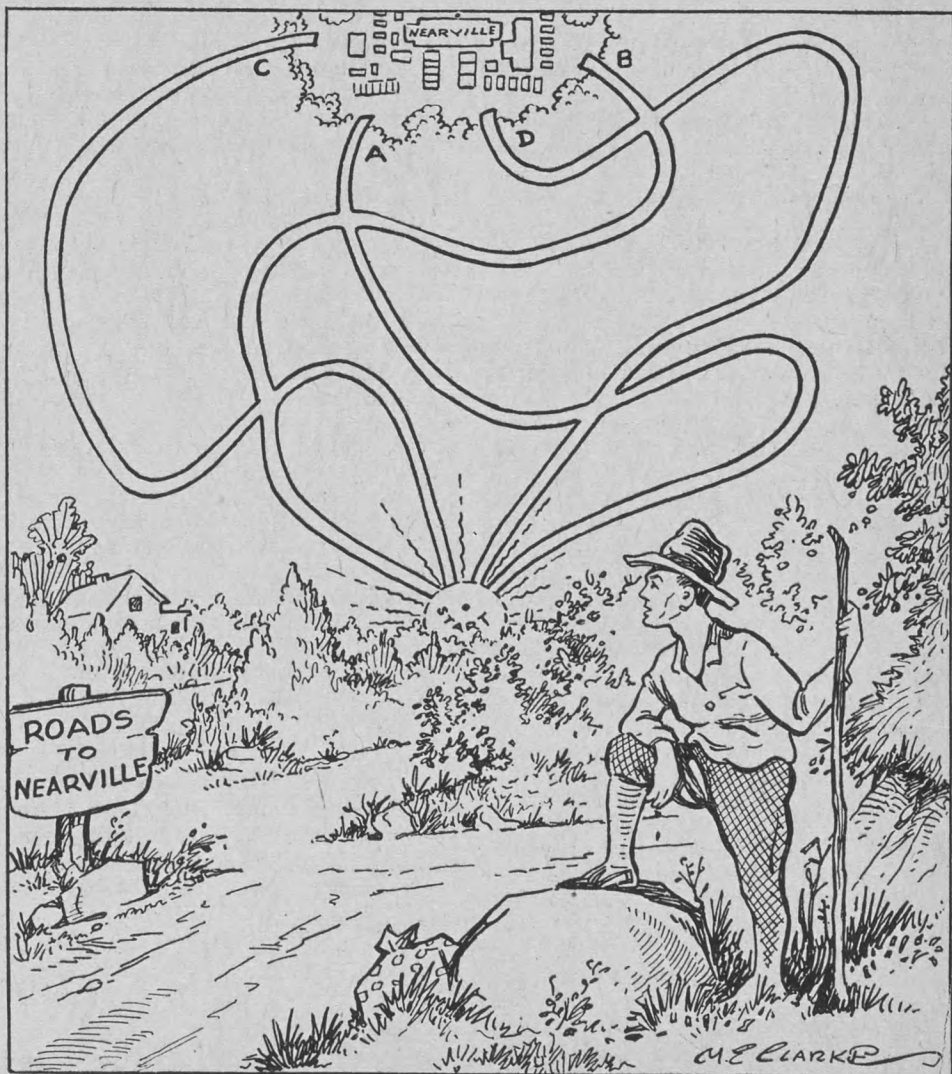


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Water Paint for Walls and Ceilings

The Hitch-Hiker's Puzzle



This hitch-hiker is at the cross roads. He wants to get to Nearville, and being very tired, would like to take the shortest route. Can you tell by looking at the road map which would be the shortest route? The answer is on page 38.

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

To Study Farm Housing

INDICATIONS are that farm housing is due for a fair share of attention by governmental planning boards and building advisors. It is a subject, which has been largely neglected in the past by expert architects and builders. Studies, now being made by reconstruction committees for postwar planning are bringing to light some arresting facts, concerning the types of farm houses in present use, their need of repair and alteration.

Nearly one-third of our population, or some 3,000,000 people live on the 730,000 occupied farms in Canada. A general survey shows that 92 per cent of farm dwellings are without baths and that only 20 per cent have electrical facilities. In no province is the need for external repairs less than 26 per cent and is considerably higher than that in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. A detailed check on 2,711 Saskatchewan farm homes showed 37.5 in poor condition, 56.5 fair and only six per cent got a good condition rating.

Following the bringing in of the report last September by the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction under the chairmanship of Dr. Cyril James, the various sub committees are making reports on their special fields. Another development is the appointment of provincial reconstruction committees to relate the findings to the needs of the individual provinces. Manitoba through its minister of agriculture has announced the names of its committee. During the month just past the Saskatchewan minister of agriculture has announced the setting up of a special committee to make a complete study of farm housing, composed of representatives of the departments of government concerned and of the university.

It is gratifying to note that in each of these cases the names of at least two women have been included and that one in each province is a farm woman and a graduate in Home Economics. These members are qualified to advise and judge the suitability and practicality of the plans which will be submitted later. Too often in the past, builders' plans have been laid down with little regard for the needs of the woman who works in the house, her ideas of improvements which might be made, or to the excellent studies by our universities through their Home Economics Department, on what is desirable in planning homes.

Watching While You Work

THE habit of standing aside and watching yourself at work is worth cultivating. When you are in the middle of a job, or about to start it, you are apt to be so concerned with getting it done that you fail to see how you are actually doing it. We are all creatures of habit and are prone to like the way we have done things, without questioning whether it be the hard or the easy way.

Sometimes it takes the expert to show us where we do things wrongly; by taking too many unnecessary steps, going through too many waste motions, working at levels where the arms and body tire needlessly, working in poor light or in a confusion of tasks that make for undue fatigue. But we do not need to wait for the expert, we can form the habit of breaking down a job into its various parts and examining each part separately to see if it can be shortened or eliminated.

In factories and workshops "job analysis" is a part of the recognized and regular procedure. It is necessary for the owners, if they are to continue in business to think in terms of "time" and of "the number of people employed." Keeping the worker from getting over-tired or from getting tired too soon means a higher and better outturn of product. Fatigue results in waste, accident and illness and slows down time schedules. It is often necessary to teach workers to rearrange their line of travel in doing a job, to use new and additional tools and even to take periodic rest periods. Many of these principles can be applied to the worker on the farm and in the home.

The number of studies on procedures of work and fatigue are increasing and can be of assistance to the worker in the home, who has so many demands upon her time and energy today. The April issue of The Journal of Home Economics has a symposium of reviews bearing on this subject.

The first visit was to an aircraft factory where the manager teaches his men to be "lazy" but where the output increases. "Work simplification" is the explanation. From habit, lack of forethought, inertia, most of us tend to do things the hard way. Work simplification aims at eliminating such bottle necks as poor arrangement of material, needless walking back and forth for equipment or tools, reaching too far or too often, turning the body excessively, unnecessary lifting, lack of rhythm and symmetrical

Our ways of work, the equipment used and farm houses are under observation

By AMY J. ROE

movements, letting one hand do all the work while the other is idle.

"The example taken from the Vultee aircraft factory was of a girl mixing a cake in the usual manner and after re-organization. The unimproved process required that she walk 150 feet; reorganization of the procedure reduced the distance to 50 feet and cut the number of operations from 17 to 7 and the number of handlings of material from 12 to 4.

From Vermont Agricultural Station comes a story of an investigator who observed a dairy farmer as he did his chores, recording with a stop watch time used in each task, routing of travel and distance covered. A scale drawing of the stables was made and changes in procedure were discussed with the farmer. Certain changes in the barn were made, another door was put in, changes in grouping of stock were made and some new equipment was added. Two work centres were set up, one for general chores and the other for milking.

The results were: "Time spent was reduced from five hours and 44 minutes to 3 hours 39 minutes, equivalent to more than 60 12-hour days a year. Travel was reduced from three and one-quarter miles to one and one-quarter miles a day, equivalent to 730 miles a year. No attempt was made to measure the reduction in fatigue, but it is believed that it was greater than the reduction in time.

Research work carried out in the laboratory of experimental psychology of the University of Cambridge, England, "resulted in the classification of fatigue as of two kinds: that due to routine work, which is measured by the quantity of work being done; and that due to highly skilled work, such as that done by engineers, executives, generals, statesmen, writers and physicians, which is measured by how well the work is being done.

"The fatigued person may perform the right actions but at the wrong time. When the fatigue is marked, even the actions are likely to be wrong; but the characteristic feature of the fatigue of the higher central nervous system is the disordering of the pattern of "timing" of actions.

"An increase of irritability is a recognized result of fatigue. These studies of the fatigue of the higher brain centre throws new light upon the functions of the brain in human behavior."



Religion

By KATHLEEN MILLAY

I believe in miracles
For I have seen it snow.
I believe in God
For I have watched a small seed grow
From out the ground where nothing was
Into a golden glow.

Grace

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

This bread we break before our little fire,
This water in our cup
Is served by love to quench all parched desire
And build the spirit up.

These Give Me Joy

By FLORENCE JONES HADLEY

These are the things that give me joy:
A sunset on a windy hill,
A hearth-fire gleaming through the dusk,
A flower-pot on a window sill.
These are the things that hold my heart:
A robin singing in the rain,
A candle in a lighted room,
A child's face pressed against a pane.



Consider Timely Aids

FOR a number of months past, we have offered our readers ideas for labor-saving equipment, which can be installed in the farm home. We hope to offer

many more. Perhaps you already possess those described. Then you may count yourself among the fortunate. In many farm houses they are lacking. The need of them is great in these days for the busy housewife is called upon to do many more jobs than she is able rightly to handle. The saving of her strength and time is of immediate importance.

The response from readers of this magazine indicates that ideas such as these are welcomed. We have endeavored to present practical suggestions, which may be provided without great cash outlay. They require some planning and a little work to instal. Some of the better type labor-savers such as power machinery, electrical supplies, mechanical refrigerators, etc., are unavailable today, even if you have the funds to purchase them, because of shortages of vital materials or their priority use for war purposes. Money put into war savings certificates and bonds now will go far towards assuring them for your home when they are once more on the market and possibly in a much improved style.

In the meantime simple devices, many of which can be made at home, will have to suffice. No item that can be devised for shortening the time taken for a task or for lightening the already too-heavy load of work inside or outside the farm house should be overlooked. Ideas worked out and found useful should be shared with others who could make good use of them.

Making Use of Dandelions

MANY people like dandelions as greens, either cooked or raw. Those who have not used the plant thus could well afford to try it. It merits a place in the diet for spring and early summer. Recently a woman reader, C.H.M. from Saskatchewan, wrote us telling how she has made use of it.

"Last spring was the latest ever recorded in the history of our district. Even the lowly winter onion, our usual first source of table greens, refused to grow and be ready for table use. The previous summer, 1942, had been wet and cold, consequently our supply of canned greens was inadequate and by spring, was completely depleted. We had only been able to reap about half the usual garden truck. The other half drowned. So we had to look around for something to take the place of greens and onions on our bill of fare.

"We found that the obnoxious weed, the dandelion, makes an excellent substitute. Besides being a substitute green, it has medicinal qualities which are beneficial to many people, taken moderately. The leaves, if picked when the plant is quite young can be made into a tasty salad, by adding a hard boiled egg, two crisp rashers of bacon and salad dressing to a portion enough to serve six persons.

The bulb of the plant, the part underground, except the tap roots, with the leaves cut away makes an equally nice salad, treated as I have described the leaves. This of course, cannot be used until the plant attains a fair size. Or cut in small pieces you may wish to add this as added flavoring to any other summer salad you care to make.

The bulbs can be cooked, by boiling in salted water for 15 minutes, drained and with butter added and served hot. There you have a good substitute for asparagus. Do not hesitate to include the flower buds in salads and in the boiled bulbs, as long as they have short stems. When the stem lengthens, the flavor becomes strong.

A fair coffee substitute can be made from dandelion bulbs, by using the part taken below and above the ground. Cut away the leaves, wash well and then spread them thinly on pans and allow to dry slowly in an open oven, until thoroughly dry. Heat in a closed oven until brown and then grind and store. For each cup of beverage, allow one teaspoon grounds. Add boiling water and steep like tea or boil for three minutes. Serve with sugar and cream.

ANOTHER practical suggestion for spring comes from a Manitoba woman reader, Mrs. A. H. Goertzen to The Country Guide. It could be used to make a rain cape for a school child. If fashioned, before treatment as she describes, it could be made with a hood and drawstring fastening at the neck: "Use flour sacking or medium-weight factory cotton. Dip into raw linseed oil, saturating the material thoroughly. Wring out and hang to dry. When thoroughly dry, repeat the process. When dry the second time, paint over both sides of the fabric with a brush dipped in the linseed oil. Let dry for two or three weeks. The material is then waterproof. It can be used for waterproof sheeting, which is almost impossible to buy these days. The material is flexible. At first it is a creamy color, later it turns a light brown.

MISCELLANY FOR MAY

An assortment of ideas to entertain and assist the busy housewife in spring



Attractive grouping of small plants.

Grow a Cactus

By ADA B. TURNER

YOU are so busy there seems scarcely a spare minute: you like to see sturdy plants growing in your window, and you feel the need of some hobby to distract you from your worries. Does this description fit you?

If it does, cacti and succulents may be the solution. Not the large or ferocious kinds with their sharp spines which seem to jump at you and cause discomfort whenever you touch them. There are many small varieties of cacti without these annoying traits besides all the odd and pretty succulents.

Old Man Cactus with its long silky hair, the bunny-ear with its odd formation, the woolly lamb's tail, the aloes, the living rocks, and the dainty dream

plant are just a few of these. A good catalog will help you choose.

Many bear beautiful blossoms, some are odd as the Stapelia or Starfish flower which has strange dark velvety blossoms unlike any other flower.

These plants will endure more neglect than most any other; though they do respond wonderfully to the right care and environment.

They need water but not as often as many plants, coming as they do from regions where rainfall is irregular. Like the camel they are capable of storing up water to sustain them when neglected. There are few falling leaves to make a litter.

Summer is their best growing season but they, especially the succulents, will grow all winter in a sunny window. They will survive in a semi-dormant condition in a sunless window, but do not make the mistake of moving them suddenly to the hot sun, the shock is too great.

Another mistaken idea is that the soil must be mostly sand. They may live in this, but to grow and thrive at least half the soil should be good loam.

And what a fine excuse they make to invest in pretty pots when so many tricky containers are to be had for a few cents at the dime store. These plants usually have a small root system so several can be planted together to make a little dish garden. You will enjoy arranging these, for as your plants grow larger you can take cuttings to make new arrangement for yourself or as a present to friends.

In starting cactus let the cutting lie for a couple of days before potting and do not keep too wet while rooting.

You will find many enjoy this hobby and often interesting exchanges can be made.

A "Funnies" Party

A good way to forget cares for a bit

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

PROBABLY it was the young fry's frequent slangy farewells to his pals: "Well, so long . . . see you in the funnies!" that gave us the idea for our comic-strip party. Anyway, it was a huge success, and that's a recommendation for any social event. So why don't you try one on your unsuspecting friends?

Build the invitations around the comic-strip most popular in your locality; they vary in different papers throughout the country but everyone has a favorite. In our community the Bumsteads are quoted at every crook and turn, perhaps because they seem so true to the typical Canadian family. So we cut out figures of Blondie, Dagwood, Baby Dumpling, and even the pooch, Daisy, and pasted them in conversational groups on white correspondence cards. From their mouths we drew inky blurbs which caused Blondie to say: "Let's have a comic-strip party Friday night, Dagwood." And Dagwood replying: "O.K. And tell 'em to come dressed like their favorite funny-paper characters." Even Dumpling chipped in to help get across the details necessary: "Goody. Have 'em come at eight, then I can stay up and and see the fun at 24 Oak Place." Since Daisy is often blessed with power of speech in the strip, we had her say: "Me, too," and in cases where our friends had pooches he also said: "Tell the Weeks to leave Patches at home." Because each invitation is individual, you can add personal things if you

wish; we had a gay time writing these humorous bids.

If your friends respond like ours did—and I'll wager they will!—you'll be astonished at the get-ups. One sizeable gal appeared in a disreputable house-dress, her hair screwed into a tight knot atop her head, a rolling pin dangling from her belt and welded at intervals over her brow-beaten (he was a good actor, too) husband's head during the evening. No one could mistake the pair—they were Maggie and Jiggs to the teeth.

Another slim little couple came in comical Mickey and Minnie Mouse costumes created from black and white cambric with amusing tails which were wired, hand-manipulated, and got into the wrong spots (and faces) at the wrong times. And many times. Pop-Eye, Uncle Walt, Orphan Annie, Tarzan, the Katzenjammer Twins—all these attended our push-over and helped to make it a wow. Each did his part in attempting to bring his comic-strip character to life.

On the living-room wall we had a huge sheet of paper upon which we had previously pasted as many comic-strip characters as we could find, with a number under each. As soon as our conglomerated characters were assembled, we gave them sheets of paper and pencils and told them they had fifteen minutes in which to identify their contemporaries. With the warning: "No coaching, please!" ringing in their ears, they set to work and at the end of the

period, papers were collected, given to other players and corrected. The winner was rewarded with a book of comic strips.

Next, paper and round-pointed scissors were passed and the players told to show what they could do in the matter of free-cutting. They were each told to cut out some funny-paper character but keep the identity secret. After a five-minute period, each artist was ordered to hold his creation against a dark screen, which was supplied, and the others were encouraged to guess who the characters were. If no one recognized a character, the artist was in disgrace; the person guessing most correctly was awarded a dime store Mickey Mouse favor.

A quiz was next. Papers were passed with a list of popular comic-strip characters written thereon and players were allowed fifteen minutes to write opposite each the name of the creator of the

characters and the strip. Or, you could give the name of creators and have the players write characters opposite. These would vary with section of the country, but here are some possibilities!

1. Red Ryder.....Fred Harman
2. Alley Oop.....V. T. Hamlin
3. Out Our Way.....J. R. Williams
4. Superman.....Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster
5. Colonel Potterby and the Duchess.....Chic Young
6. Mickey Mouse.....Walt Disney
7. Boots—and her Buddies.....Martin
8. Captain Easy.....Roy Crane
9. Joe Palooka.....Ham Fisher
10. Little Orphan Annie.....Harold Gray
11. Blondie.....Chic Young
12. Tarzan.....Edgar Rice Burroughs
13. L'l Abner.....Al Capp
14. Mary Worth's Family.....Dale Allen
15. Dick Tracy.....Chester Gould
16. Donald Duck.....Walt Disney

The highlight of the evening will be when you tell your carefree friends that each pair of them (or individuals if they do not have a team-mate in the

Turn to page 62

Tools for Wash Day

Efficient helpers to lighten your load

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

NOWADAYS more than ever before, it is sheer extravagance to do without enough tools of the right sort. Anything capable of saving precious strength on wash day is worth looking over—so check up your equipment and see where it needs reinforcing.

You might start with the clothes baskets. Have you always taken things to the line in a heavy tub or a pan? Baskets are light and do not add to the weight of the load. They are handy too for sorting clothes before washing or for bringing in the dry wash. One basket will save during a lifetime, hundreds of pounds of lifting; two baskets save, in addition, endless steps; three or four are favored by many good managers.

The light round baskets that apples used to come in are good for the purpose if there are no sharp pieces of metal inside and if the handles are secure. When purchasing clothes baskets, look for sturdy construction, smooth surfaces and strong handles.

No doubt you have your own pet scheme for taking those heavy baskets of wet clothes to the line. Some people use a folding cart with wheels; others, the children's play wagon or the wheels of a baby buggy. If your "taxi" is several inches from the ground, it will save bending down as you reach for the clothes.

And how do you carry clothes pins? Ticking or canvas makes a good strong apron like a carpenter's. I like mine rounded with two pockets no deeper than the finger tips. This saves reaching down for that last peg.

A clothes chute is a convenience that lasts a lifetime once it is installed. It is just a shaft that occupies waste space between two or more walls. Mine is in a corner, occupying 18 inches by 24 inches of waste space, but less would do. After collecting bags of clothes from each room, I open the top of the shaft in the hall upstairs and drop in the clothes. Next time I go downstairs I open the chute in the wash-room and pop the clothes into the baskets, ready for shaking outside. Having the bottom of the chute 36 inches from the floor

saves bending. Underneath are shelves for ironing equipment.

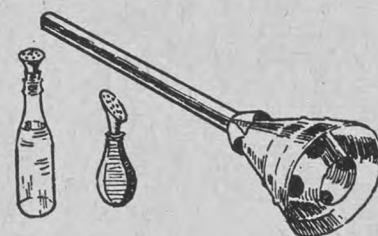
A tool that has saved me untold lifting is a rubber hose-pipe long enough to reach from the tap to the washer, tubs and boiler. More than that it drains away the soiled water. When through with the washing, I attach the hose to the tap at the bottom of the machine and let it run away into a bed of shrubbery several feet away from the house, down hill all the way. The shrubs appreciate the moisture and I skip the heavy lifting.

To prevent the flies from getting in, my husband bored a hole in the frame of the screen slightly larger than the hose, and attached a disc of metal that covers the hole when the hose is removed. Even if you have no water system the hose will empty a hand-machine provided it has a tap. In buying a hose be sure to order enough to reach the full distance required, and get

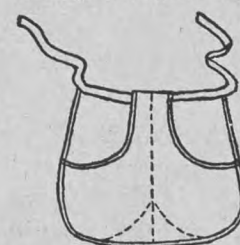
a metal attachment to screw on to a tap. After using it for soapsuds, run clear water through and drain it well. Then coil it carefully and store it where it cannot be damaged. Do not hang the precious thing over a nail.

In galvanized tubs, there is the choice of round or square in more than one weight. The square kind is easier to handle and takes less room, but that is a matter of personal preference. The heavier weight is a better investment, and drop handles are preferable to stationary ones. Make sure there are strong wringer supports on each tub if you use hand-power. For special washings a small tub is handy. It is easy to lift and does not take so much water as a large one.

That reminds me of the plunger. It is a perforated metal cone on the end of a stick and is grand for small jobs. When worked up and down it draws the suds in and out of the meshes without harming the finest fabric. This tool not only saves your hands but does a better job. In



Bottle sprinklers and metal plunger.

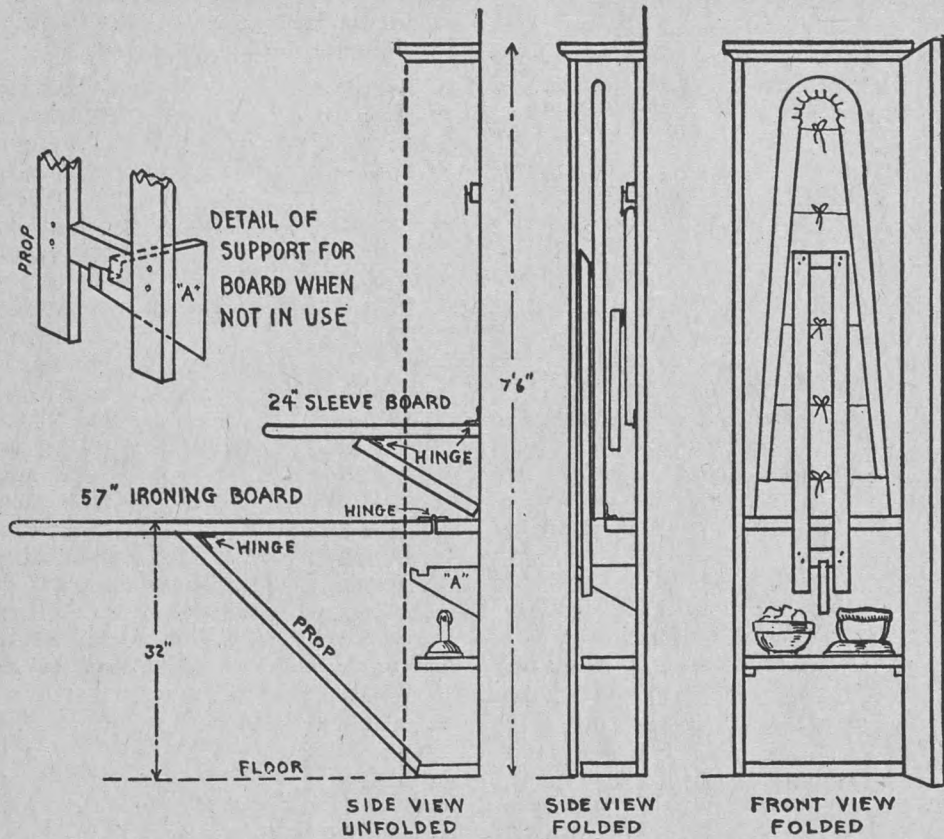


Clothes pin apron.

fact many who cannot get a machine for love or money are depending on a plunger for all their washing. It is quick and thorough and enables me on wash day to use really hot water to rinse the white clothes. A screw-eye in

need watching as they wear through eventually and form sharp edges. A small stiff brush is useful for the very dirty streak on collars and cuffs.

And how about your ironing board? It should be the right height for you,



Working plan views of built-in ironing board.—By Walter J. Wedlock.

the end of the handle keeps the plunger off the floor between wash days.

If you have not already got a tub-stand or folding wash-bench, treat yourself to one of these labor-savers. It should be well built and strongly braced. The one I now use has casters which allow me to move the tubs with very little effort. Some people like a centre-piece to which the wringer can be attached. In any case have the stand at a convenient height to save bending.

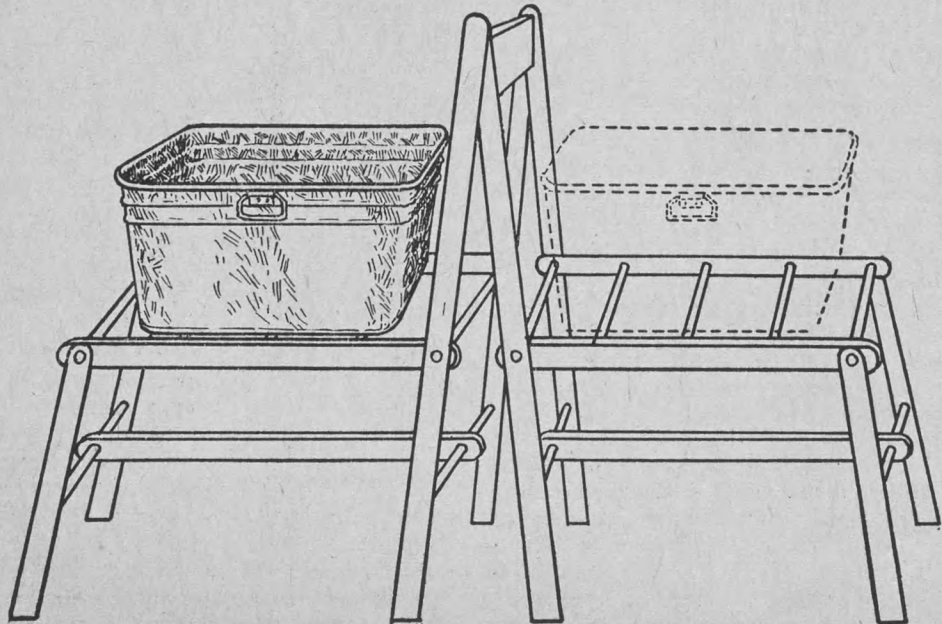
Believe it or not there are still people who wring everything by hand, even to sheets and suits of underwear. At best it is impossible to remove all the wetness which delays drying, and if the water has a yellow tinge, the clothes soon become a poor color. Also the twist given in hand-wringing definitely shortens the life of many fabrics by snapping a thread or causing a run. Wringers are hard to find these days, but maybe there is a neighbor with a power washer who would sell her hand-wringer. Try advertising if everything fails. Once you possess this treasure, give the gears a drop of oil regularly and keep every speck of grease or oil off the rubber.

In wash-boards, a glass rubbing surface seems to be the main kind available and if well treated it will last a lifetime. When buying look for a well made frame. If the board comes too high in the tub for comfort, cut down the legs slightly. Metal surfaced boards

and well braced, especially if it folds up when not in use. Best of all is the type that is hinged in a shallow cupboard. Here is the plan the handy-man used for mine. It occupies a small strip of waste space in a good light. It is rigid, the right height for me to apply the necessary pressure and the prop is at the correct angle so garments can be drawn over the board without wrinkling.

Another piece of equipment well worth having is a folding dry-rack. Two are better than one if you have large washings. When buying take a look at the way the rack is built. It should be of smooth, strong white wood, each bar being well mortised. A wobbly rack tips easily. Rough bars snag fine fabrics and collect dust. Frames on which to dry socks and stockings are a good investment. They hasten drying and help to prevent shrinkage.

Ed. Note: No matter upon what day of the week wash day falls, it is a busy one for the housewife. Many of our women readers, we are sure, will have found the series of four articles on laundry, written by Margaret Speechly, helpful in saving time and precious strength. Perhaps you have some pet device to make your laundry work easier, some labor-saving idea which has not been discussed in these articles. If so we would like to know about it. Write it out briefly and address it to The Home Department, The Country Guide, Winnipeg.



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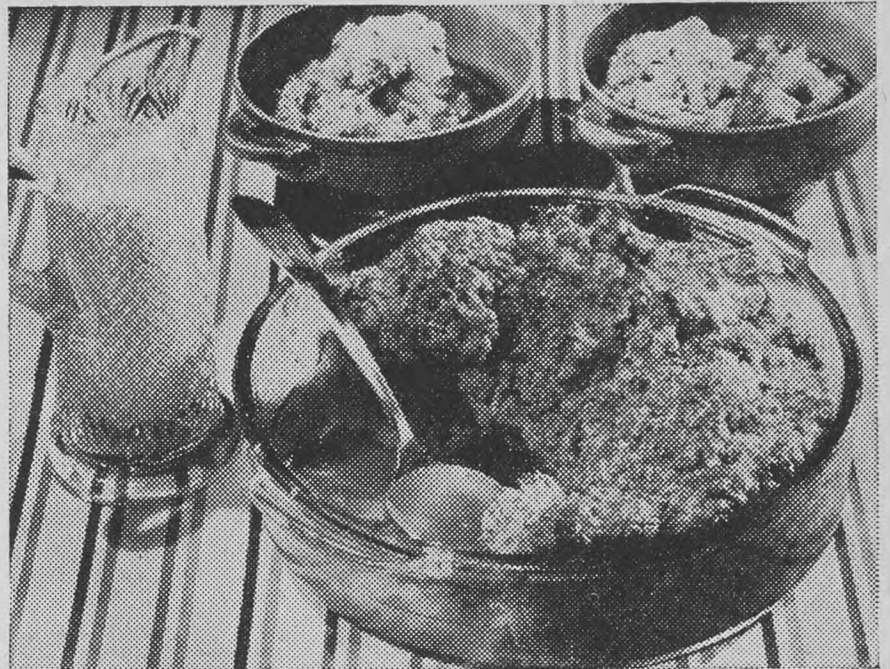
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It's Rhubarb Time

Make good use of this early plant in delicious desserts and sauces

By MARJORIE J. GUILFORD



Rhubarb and bran cereal combine to make this wholesome dish—Rhubarb Pan Dowdy.

WHEN the first pale curly leaves appear, and then the tender pink stalks, we know that we really are on the way to summer. Anyone who has not had the chance to partake of that first tangy dish of rhubarb, fresh from the garden in late April or early May has surely missed a treat. Stewed into sauce, it is adaptable to any meal of the day, and combined with other ingredients, it can be made into a variety of desserts that bring dinner or supper to a close, with sighs of satisfaction.

If sugar is a problem in your use of rhubarb, here are three tips that may be of help:

In making sauce, pour boiling water over the rhubarb, let stand for five minutes, then drain off most of the water, leaving just enough for cooking.

A few grains of salt added while cooking acts as a sugar saver.

Less sugar is needed with rhubarb, as with other fruits, if the sugar is added after the fruit is cooked.

Rhubarb Sauce

4 c. rhubarb 3/4 c. sugar
3 T. water

Wash the rhubarb and cut into one inch pieces, do not peel. Pour boiling water over rhubarb and allow to stand five minutes. Drain off all but 3 tablespoons of the water. Add a pinch of salt. Cover closely and cook slowly till tender. Remove from stove, add sugar, recover and let stand until cool, then stir gently. The rhubarb may be cooked in the top of a double boiler or baked in a slow oven (250 to 275 degrees Fahr.) for about 30 minutes. The pieces of rhubarb retain their shape better if done in this way.

Rhubarb Pan Dowdy

4 c. diced fresh rhubarb 1 1/2 c. flour
1 c. sugar 1 T. baking powder
1 tsp. butter 1 tsp. salt
1/2 c. all-bran 2 T. sugar
1/4 c. milk 1/2 c. shortening

Arrange rhubarb in baking pan. Sprinkle with sugar and dot with butter. Soak all-bran in milk. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together, cut in shortening until mixture is like coarse cornmeal. Add soaked all-bran and mix until all dry ingredients are moistened. Drop by large spoonfuls on to rhubarb and spread lightly to cover. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahr.) 35 to 40 minutes. Serves 8.

Rhubarb Foam

2 c. diced rhubarb 1/2 c. granulated sugar
1/2 c. water 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
Few grains salt
1 T. cornstarch
1 tsp. vanilla

Cook rhubarb in water, with salt, till tender, then add sugar and cornstarch, blended together. Cook until there is no

taste of raw starch. Allow to cool. Shortly before serving, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and vanilla. Serve cold with a custard sauce made from the egg yolks. Serves 4 to 6.

Rhubarb Crisp

4 c. diced rhubarb 6 T. brown sugar
1/2 c. sugar 1/4 c. quick cooking rolled oats
2 T. butter
1/4 c. flour

Dice rhubarb, place in a greased baking dish, and mix granulated sugar well through fruit. Combine flour, butter, brown sugar and rolled oats and spread the mixture over the rhubarb. Bake 50 to 60 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) or until rhubarb is tender and top is golden brown. Serves 4.

Rhubarb Scallop with Meringue

1/2 lb. rhubarb 1/4 tsp. salt
1/4 c. granulated sugar 1 small sponge cake
2 egg whites
Grated rind of 1 orange 2 T. powdered sugar

Wash rhubarb and cut into one-inch pieces; add sugar, orange rind and salt, mixing well. Cut sponge cake in thin slices; line bottom of greased baking dish with 3 or 4 slices, cover with one quarter of the rhubarb. Continue to make alternate layers of cake and fruit until material is used. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) for 30 minutes. Beat egg whites until stiff, add sugar slowly, beating until blended. Pile on baked pudding and bake 15 minutes longer or until meringue is slightly browned.

Rhubarb Shortcake

2 c. rhubarb, cut in small pieces 1 T. cornstarch
1 tsp. melted butter
1/2 c. sugar

Wash the rhubarb. Mix with sugar and cook until a thick sauce is formed. Add the cornstarch which has been mixed to a paste with a little water and cook the mixture until it is clear. Add the melted butter just before taking the sauce from the stove. Pour this rhubarb sauce over baking powder biscuits or slices of sponge cake and serve.

Rhubarb Pie

1 1/2 c. rhubarb 1 egg
3/8 c. sugar 2 T. flour

Cut stalks of rhubarb in half-inch pieces before measuring. Mix sugar, flour and egg; add to rhubarb and bake between crusts.

Rhubarb Custard Pie

2 1/2 c. cut rhubarb 1 T. melted butter or other shortening
2 egg yolks 2 to 3 T. milk
1/4 c. sugar 2 egg whites
2 T. flour

Beat egg yolks to a thick froth. Gradually add sugar, flour and butter, then milk. Add rhubarb, cut in half-inch pieces. Pour into uncooked pastry shell and bake in moderate oven 40 minutes. Beat egg whites stiff, add 2 tablespoons icing sugar, spread on pie and brown lightly in a slow oven.

War Heroes



Pte. Mary Quinlan

Of Newfoundland, member of the C.W.A.C., was awarded the British Empire Medal for heroic action in saving at least two lives. Although injured when the army lorry in which she and six other army personnel were riding was wrecked, Pte. Quinlan tackled single handed the task of rescuing her comrades who were buried under the wreckage and administered first aid. Pte. Quinlan's action is typical of the spirit that prevails in the C.W.A.C.

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Oven-Cooked Meals

By MARJORIE J. GUILFORD

OVEN meals are the solution to your problem when the top of the stove is full on wash day or when you are indulging in a canning spree. The oven is hot anyway, and with a little planning beforehand, you can put that heat to work so that it will produce for you and the family a hot and appetizing meal. There is another advantage to oven cookery on a busy day—dishwashing is cut to a minimum, as most foods can be served in the baking dish.

It is wisest to choose dishes that take a minimum of preparation, or that can be prepared beforehand, so that you needn't spend much time on them during the main business of the day. Also, if possible, dishes should be chosen that require approximately the same oven temperature, or that can adapt themselves to a medium temperature, so that they will cook satisfactorily together.

Good standbys that require a minimum of preparation or of attention once they are in the oven are baked beans; baked or scalloped potatoes; a meat and vegetable stew; tomatoes, onions or peppers, stuffed and baked; baked apples; rice or bread pudding. Summer squash or vegetable marrow may be steamed in a tightly covered casserole in the oven. Whole carrots may be scraped, put in a casserole with just enough water to cover the bottom of the dish, sprinkled with salt, covered and baked 35 minutes at 420 degree Fahr. or until tender.

One Dish Dinner

2 T. fat 6 ozs. noodles, cooked and drained
1 lb. ground beef 1/2 c. grated cheese
2 onions, cut fine Salt and pepper to taste
2 c. canned tomatoes
2 c. canned corn

Melt fat in large skillet or pot, add ground meat and onions and stir until meat is crumbly and nicely browned. Add rest of ingredients and mix. Bake in greased casserole 30 minutes in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.). Serve hot from dish. Serves 5 to 6 generously.

Cabbage Rolls

2 c. mashed potatoes Salt and pepper
1 medium-sized onion Celery salt
1 green pepper or Cabbage leaves
pimento Boiling water or stock
1 c. cold cooked meat, Sage to taste
ground or chopped

Combine the vegetables, except cabbage leaves, meat and seasonings and shape mixture into small rolls. Roll each of these in a wilted cabbage leaf (wilt it by placing in boiling water for five minutes) and place them in a greased baking dish. Add enough boiling water or stock to cover them about halfway. Cover and bake the rolls in a moderate oven (350 to 400 degrees Fahr.) till cabbage leaves are tender.

Baked Carrots and Celery

Cut outside stalks of celery into small pieces and combine them with thinly sliced raw carrots. Put both vegetables into a baking dish, cover them with soup stock or rich milk, season to taste, cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) until they are tender, about 45 minutes.

Baked Stuffed Spare Ribs

2 pieces of spare ribs 3 1/2 to 4 c. well seasoned bread dressing
Salt and pepper Flour

Spread dressing on one piece of spare ribs. Cover with other piece and tie or sew in place. Sprinkle outside with salt and pepper and rub with a little flour. Place on a rack in a roasting pan and bake, uncovered, in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahr., for about two hours (30 minutes per pound). Eight servings.

Pear Gingerbread

2 T. lemon juice 4 maraschino cherries, cut fine, if desired
2 T. brown sugar

Blend lemon juice and brown sugar and spread in a well-greased baking

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WARE

DUMPLINGS OVER YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

CASSEROLE MIXTURE: 1/2 lb. cubed lamb; 1/2 cup onion, diced; 1/2 cup white turnip, diced; 1/2 cup celery, diced; 1 cup peas, drained; 1 cup tomatoes, drained; 1 cup liquid from vegetables; 1 1/2 teaspoons salt; 1 tablespoon flour.

DUMPLINGS: 2 cups once-sifted pastry flour or 1 1/4 cups once-sifted bread flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons shortening, 3/4 cup milk (about). Sift dry ingredients. Cut in fat. Add milk until mixture sticks together. (1) Brown meat, onion, turnip and celery in slightly greased skillet. (2) Add peas, tomatoes, liquid and salt. Heat until the mixture begins to bubble. (3) Pour into a 64 oz. Pyrex Double Duty Casserole. (4) Sprinkle 1 tablespoon flour over the top. Drop dumplings by tablespoonfuls over the top. Cover and bake in a 400° oven for 25 minutes.

TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE GRAND THINGS OUT OF your Victory garden, use this Pyrex Double Duty Casserole! Saves time and fuel by cooking 1/2 faster. Clear glass lets you see exactly when food is done. Wonderful too for scalloped dishes or small roasts. Cover keeps food hot on the table and doubles as a pie plate—3 sizes. 32 oz., 48 oz., and 64 oz. (family size).

These days it's important to conserve every ounce of food we possibly can. Here's how you can help! Ever notice how much food gets wasted when you cook in an ordinary baking dish?

Look at the chart below. Don't lose food when you transfer it from dish to dish.

You probably lose at least a full helping. Now see how you save with Pyrex Ware. You bake, serve and store in the same crystal-clear dish. You even reheat leftovers in it and use it again for serving. You haven't made a single dish-to-dish transfer.

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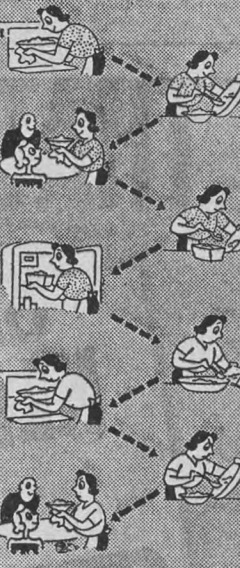
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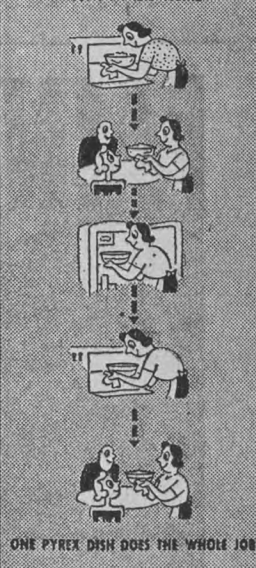
THIS PYREX FLAVOR-SAVER is the first Pyrex Pie Plate with glass handles. Special fluted edge and extra depth keep flavor and juices in the pie—not in the oven. As lovely a dish as you'd want to set on your table. Comes in convenient 10" size.

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pan 9 inches in diameter. Arrange the pears, cut in half lengthwise, and the cherries on the sugar. Cover with the following batter:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 1/2 c. flour | 1/4 tsp. vanilla |
| 1/2 tsp. soda | 1/4 c. sugar |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | 1/2 c. molasses |
| 1/2 tsp. ginger | 1 beaten egg |
| 1/4 c. fat | 1/2 c. boiling water |

Measure and sift first four ingredients. Cream the fat and vanilla, add sugar and cream again. Add molasses and egg and mix well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with hot water. Pour the batter over the fruit and bake in a moderate oven 350 degrees Fahr. for about 40 minutes. Turn upside down to serve with cream or with sauce. Serves 8.

Southern Batter Pudding

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 3 eggs, separated | 1/2 tsp. vanilla |
| 2 T. sugar | 1/4 c. flour |
| 1 tsp. butter, melted | 3/4 c. milk |
| 1/4 tsp. salt | |

Beat egg yolks, add sugar and beat again. Stir in butter, salt and vanilla, add flour and milk alternately, lastly folding in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a well greased mold. Place mold in pan of water and bake about one hour in moderate oven. Serve pudding hot with your favorite sauce. Serves 6.

A "FUNNIES" PARTY

Continued from page 58

strip they represent) must give a playette, true to form and character. There'll be much howling but in the end their dramatizations will be amusing... if not side-splitting.

After all this effort, food will be in order. We had a simple informal buffet supper. In fact, in our case the dining-room table was graced with many "makings" for all kinds of sandwiches... huge bowls of vegetable salad, plates of pickles, olives, celery hearts and the like; a huge urn of steaming coffee. Guests were told that the "eats" were sandwiches and the person who could make the one most like the notorious ones that Dagwood always made would receive a prize. There was one provision—the sandwich architect could use no less than five ingredients and the completed affair must be one which could be conveyed from table to mouth by hand-power alone. There was much ingenuity displayed... and much merriment.

If you preferred, you could appropriately have a "Dinty Moore" meal of the famous corned beef and cabbage, though if you decide on such a hearty food, better serve it at the dinner hour and avoid indigestion. Suit your food plans to your crowd, but keep it as informal as possible for this is one evening when your friends should cast off all thought of troubled affairs and wax exceedingly gay, if not actually funny.

A perfect wind-up for this party is an animated cartoon shown on a screen in the living-room. We rented a Silly Symphony for a low cost and all giggled like so many carefree children as the perky little porkers strutted across the screen. But the frivolous, non-thinking evening did us all good... and we were all better able to take up the serious business of living the next day. That alone is worth something in these turbulent times.

If ceiling paper shows spots or discoloration, stir two tablespoons of starch (not flour) into one cup of water. Brush the soiled places with this. When it is dry rub off with a clean flannel cloth.

Grease spots on wallpaper may be removed with a paste of cornstarch and a cleaning fluid such as carbon tetrachloride. Spread the paste over the spot and leave it until it dries and falls off. Several applications may be needed. Another method is to use a paste of Fuller's earth and liquid ammonia. When dry brush off.

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for
SPECIAL OCCASIONS

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Young ramblers among the daffodils in the Lake District, England.

In England Now

Diary Notes from an English Soldier's Wife

By JOAN M. FAWCETT

Tuesday, March 21st, 1944. It must be tragic to be old during a war. When you are old you must long so much for all the things that war destroys: quiet and comfort, leisure to enjoy the privileges—large or small—that you have earned through life, frequent visits from your children and grandchildren, easy day-to-day intercourse with your friends, and the comforting knowledge that all is well.

When you are young the ardors of war can be thrilling, if not always pleasant. You can put on uniform and join with all the other young people, in the great effort for your country. Even when you are middle-aged, the hardships can in a way be glamorized by a sense of duty and the knowledge that you are doing your best to aid the nation to victory. You have the knowledge too, that at the longest the war will only last five or six years out of your life and that afterwards, you will have plenty of years in which to get back to a normal existence, to re-knit friendships and affections and to watch your children growing up. But when you are old, you can do nothing towards the war effort except to exist with as little complaint as possible and with as few calls on other people's time. Travel is impossible for you and very difficult for those trying to get to you, so they come less and less. All the little luxuries of special food, extra coal, or your favorite make of underclothing, are unobtainable; labor, either in the form of a nurse or a maid, to help you are nearly impossible to come by.

I have had all this brought home to me very forcibly during this last weekend. I have been down to the south of England to stay near my husband's camp. He could not get a room for me in the hotel, as it was packed out for months to come, so I stayed in a boarding-house just outside the small town. The boarding-house itself was an outcome of the war, having been started by a couple who had lost all their possessions—house, business, money—when Singapore fell to the Japanese in 1942. I talked to the woman a lot and she showed me photographs of their house outside Singapore and their life before the war. It must have been extremely comfortable and gay. There were pictures of wedding groups, garden parties and parties for the races. And then the tragic day came and the family fled in all directions as best they could. Her aged mother of 83 managed to make her way to Ceylon with one grand-daughter, while three more of

this woman's children got to Australia in a tramp steamer. The other two daughters and a son came to England with their parents. And now to make a temporary living, until the war is over and they can go back and try and gather something from the wreck that will be left, they run this boarding-house.

I arrived on Friday afternoon, having had to stand in the train for the first three hours of my journey. Travelling by train is like that in England now. In London, I waited half an hour in a queue for a taxi, as I had too much luggage to go by underground. Eventually I shared one with three other women and just caught my other train. But when I arrived it was a lovely day and the "husband" was there to meet me with a taxi all to ourselves.

When we had unpacked, we went down to join the four regular boarders for tea. They were sitting round the small sitting-room waiting for us, their four faces turned to the door as we came in. They were all old but of varying degrees of oldness and they were all "war victims." The two who caught my eye first were an old, bearded man and his little, bent wife, sitting side by side on the sofa. He was a rather fine looking old man and was, I believe, over 90. They had lived in a south-east suburb of London until they had been forced by bombs and gun-fire to come to this quieter place. Their old home had been badly damaged and they were glad to have escaped but they were rather lost all the same.

The other two who greeted us, were two widows both about 70 but very different. One was short and spry and very neatly dressed: she had had to leave her east-coast town because of the order that went round a year or two ago, asking everyone over a certain age, living in coastal towns, to leave for an inland place to help the defense authorities. The other, taller and thinner and more reserved, had had her house commandeered by the military. They were very kind to us, making us welcome and talking gaily, but there they all were with virtually nothing to do. They read a little, shopped a little, making their few needs last for many mornings—walked a little. The great moments of their day were meal times. But when the food came it was not very exciting because of the rationing. Coal in the south is very expensive and a bit short, so the fire was kept low and, although they all refused to admit that they were cold and would insist that I sat next to the fire, they must have been perished. I know I was.



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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

I was glad to escape later that evening to the full-blooded, bright-eyed atmosphere of the one hotel in the town. It was packed full with service men and women, English, Colonial, and American. They all seemed on top of the world, their uniforms were neat, their voices gay, and they were standing each other drinks or a meal. By the time we got there everywhere was packed tight and there was certainly nothing left to sit on except at the dinner tables. We had a remarkably good meal and then took a horribly expensive taxi out to the camp, where the officers were giving a dance. They had decorated their big gymnasium with swags and curtains of camouflage netting through which they had stuck branches of evergreen. It was a most effective substitute for the usual peacetime bunting and flags. The camp band had augmented itself for the occasion and dressed itself up in white shirts and dark blue trousers. The refreshments were an amazing feat of ingenuity by the regimental cooks. The civilian women wore long dresses, some few with low backs, but of course the service women were dancing in coats and skirts and low heeled shoes. A.T.S. waitresses stood about looking neat and efficient in white overalls.

It was all very gay and a wonderful relaxation after the dull round that is now domestic life. As we laughed and danced into the morning, perhaps the old people turned over and tried to sleep. There was no air-raid to disturb them anyway. It makes one hope for peace in one's old age.

KITCHEN POTPOURRI

While cooking boiled salad dressing, beat with a rotary egg-beater. The texture will be light and smooth.

A great time-saver in grape preserving time is putting the pulp through the flour sifter to remove the seeds. It works like magic.

The loops from hose supporters make splendid hang-ups for such articles as pot holders.

A sprinkling of talcum powder in your garden gloves means much added comfort on hot summer days.

Forget the big heavy bake board. A square of canvas serves the purpose much better, and when you lift pastry to place on the pan roll it on the rolling pin. It's a deft trick which overcomes many annoyances.

Instead of hanging your kitchen scissors on one small hook, which means two dangerous sharp points extended, put in two hooks, one for each handle. The scissors are just easily lifted off them as from one.

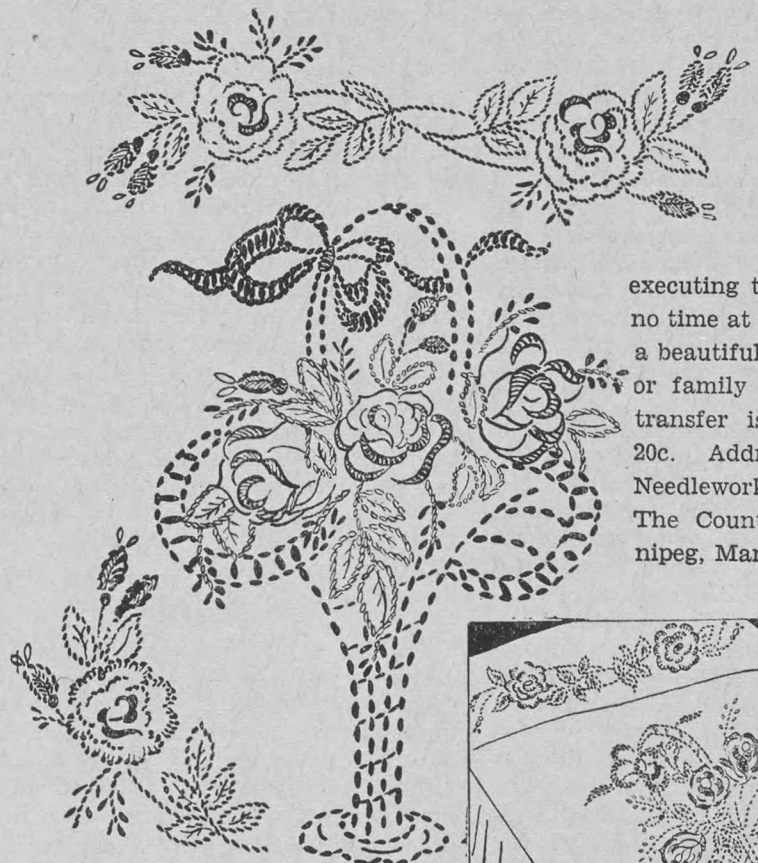
Have you been saving all the wax from your jelly glasses? To be sure it is perfectly sterile for use this year, pour a good quantity of boiling water over the accumulation and let cool. Then remove the clean cake of wax.

When sheets and tablecloths are partly worn cut off the hems along one side and one end and re-hem. This will bring all the folds in a new place and considerably lengthen the life of the article.

If your oven is non too light—use the handy flashlight. It saves much food from scorching. The little light is so handy about the house. Have you tried using it on your sewing machine to light difficult sewing? Attach it to the machine bar with a couple of elastic bands and focus the light right on the work.

There are innumerable uses for spring clothespins. Fasten your strainer cloths to the edges of the containers with them. Use them to clip back curtains that blow at the open window. Hold your cook book open with them. A splendid guard around little chicks is made from the walls of paper cartons clipped together with clothespins. It is easily adjusted and keeps out drafts too.—Mrs. G. E. F. Man.

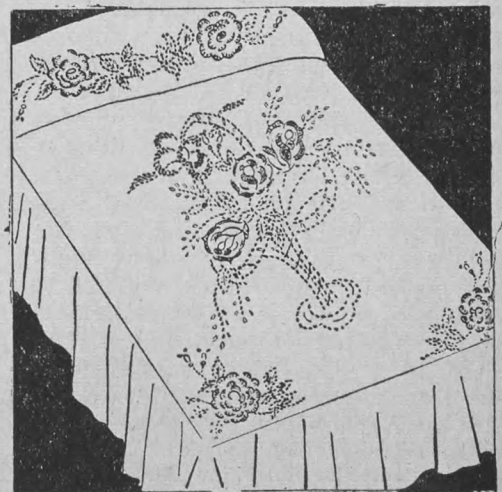
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Illusion of Beauty via Make-up

The right cosmetics plus skill in using them gives the complexion natural delicacy

By LORETTA MILLER

A PERFECT make-up should be an essential part of every girl's curriculum. Whether she touches only a light blush of color to her cheeks or whether she uses every cosmetic known, from a heavy foundation to a full eye make-up, it's the skill of applying the right cosmetics that makes for perfection.

It is studying her own needs and using only the necessary aids, that sets each girl apart in her appearance and gives her individuality. It is the combination of knowing what make-up aids to use for each type of skin and each facial contour, then applying these aids correctly, that turns a "plain Jane" into a proud beauty.

Sit squarely in front of your mirror and study yourself critically. What is the shape of your face? What is the color-tone of your complexion? What type of skin have you? These are important questions you must answer in order to select and apply the right cosmetics. Look for either pink or yellow in skin tones. If your complexion shows that its undertones are on the pink side of the color chart, you will want to use pinkish rouge and powder to accentuate the lovely warm qualities of your skin. For a skin with a yellowish cast, you'll find a rose-beige powder with harmonizing cheek and lip rouges most flattering. Avoid as much as possible getting either too much yellow or too much flat-white into your make-up. Try for the warmer, softer shades. If your skin is coarse and oily, the chances are you will find it necessary to use a powder with a slightly heavier texture than if your skin appeared dry and fine in texture. But because every skin is different, it's advisable to try out the texture and shade of each make-up aid before purchasing a supply.

Study Shape of Face

With your preparations before you, and you before a well-lighted mirror, brush your hair straight back away from your face-framing hairline and cleanse your facial skin. Either wash it well or use your favorite cleansing cream or lotion.

Remember that there is no one shape of face that has a monopoly on beauty. Heart-shaped, square, or long and thin, every shape of face requires individual technique in putting on make-up in order to bring out its finer qualities.

The heart-shaped face, with greater distance across the cheeks than from widow's peak to point of chin generally appears at its best when make-up is put on this way: Place rouge far back on the cheeks and in an upward and outward direction from just below the cheekbone close to the nose to a point close to the outer tip of the eyes. Extend the brows only out to their natural tips. Guard against a too light powder on the nose and chin of the heart-shaped face or the light stretch down the centre will add greater width to the already too broad face. Rouge placed far back gives the illusion of "closing in" the too broad face and so helps minimize its width while accentuating its length.

A long thin face appears at its best when rouge is placed close to the nose, out over the cheeks and not too far back toward the temples. With this shape face, eyebrows may be slightly extended, providing the little deception is done with subtlety and if the brow darkener matches the hair and the color of the brows and lashes exactly. The extended brows give the illusion of shortening the too long, thin face. A powder that is a shade or two darker than the natural skin should be used on this shape face. Unless the features of the long

face are extremely well proportioned, the nose and chin will require special "handling." A very light blush of rouge on the chin, with the slightly deeper shade of powder over the entire facial skin, gives the thin face the illusion of better proportion and seems to give it added width.

The square face is the simplest of all to make-up. Simply follow your natural brow and lip lines, place rouge far back on your cheeks and wear your hair up off the forehead. Choker beads and high necklines should not be worn by one with a square face.

The face that is too full through the lower-facial region, and narrower from temple to temple, will appear in better proportion if you follow these suggestions when putting on make-up: Follow the make-up tips suggested for the long, thin face for putting on cheek rouge and eye make-up; but use an entirely different method for minimizing the width through the lower facial area. This is the only type of face that requires a slightly—and I DO mean slightly—exaggerated lip contour. Follow the outline of the lips with lip rouge, to be sure, then make a clean-cut line just outside of the natural lip margin. Don't, whatever you do, attempt the thick, full contours that extend far beyond the natural margin of the lips. You'll have to experiment a little until you find the lip outline best suited to you. The slightly exaggerated lip-lines used on the face that is narrow through the jaw-line will give the illusion of fullness through this region. But be sure that this little trick is done cleverly or the complete make-up will appear artificial and heavy.

Trying For the Best

With all other facial contours, lip rouge must follow the natural lines of the lips. Thin lips can be given the illusion of being fuller if a heavier covering of darker rouge is made over the outer edge of the lips, and the surface rouge of a very slightly lighter shade blended into it. Too full lips will appear fuller and in better proportion if the application of color is concentrated just inside of the margin of the lips and if a slightly lighter shade of rouge is used. A lower lip that is too thin and an upper lip that has a fuller contour—or a too thin lip and a too full upper lip—can be brought into better proportion by following the above technique.

If you complete your entire make-up and it is not to your liking, by all means remove every trace of it and put on a little different make-up. Place your rouge either higher, or lower and follow a slightly different outline for your lips. Try and try again until you reach perfection. Then arrange your hair. With a long face, the part far over to one side, with or without bangs down over the forehead, generally looks best. The short, full face will be given the illusion of added length, if the hair is either parted in the middle, or drawn back into a pompadour and set well back off of the hairline. The hair may or may not be pulled out a little over the temples or cheeks. This slight variation must be determined by the individual, depending upon all of the features and their proportion, the shape of the face and whether the body, more exactly the throat and shoulders, seem broad and heavy or slender. Play around with your hair arrangements, but don't settle on any one style until you have studied yourself full length and from all angles.

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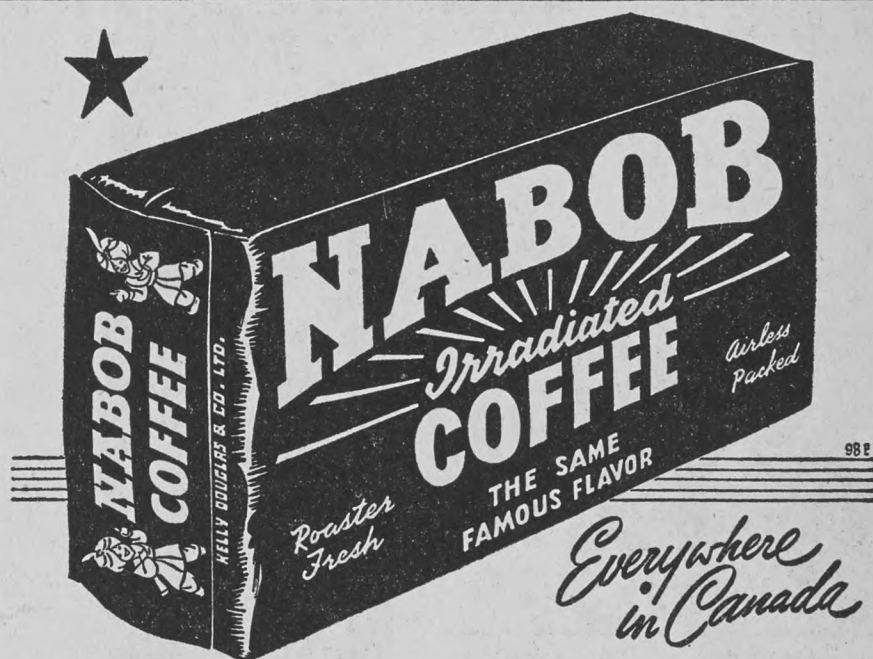
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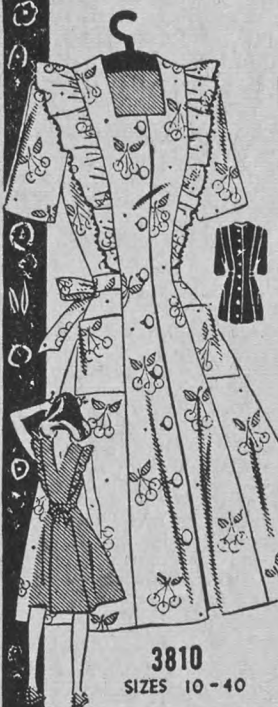
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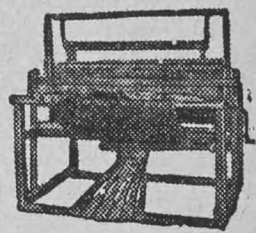


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Bird Builders --- By KERRY WOOD

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"No, I don't. They cost too much money. Because of birds, I just had to spend \$4.95."

"How was that?"

"Oh, it's on account of some well established custom which requires us men-folks to wear pants," answered my friend. "Y'see, I had a nice pair of work pants, but they got dirty. So my wife washed them and hung 'em out on the clothes line to dry. A pair of wrens came along and next thing we knew, they'd filled the hip pocket of my pants full of twigs and grass and feathers and started in to raise a family. Now my wife insists those pants are going to stay there on the line until the wrens finish with them. So I had to go spend \$4.95 for a new pair of pants, and that's why I'm mad at birds!"

Wrens are like that. Wrens will build their nests just about any place providing a little shelter from the elements. Farmers who leave their binders out-of-doors will often notice that wrens seem to think the binder-twine container on the machine was invented for the sole purpose of housing a wren nest. A battered old tomato tin, resting on the dump pile, may be utilized for a home by another pair of wrens, and the housewife may forget and leave her clothes-pin bag hanging out on the clothesline one Monday morning and next day the wrens will have the bag stuffed full of twigs and be happily established in a new home.

Birds build the most amazing variety of nest-homes, ranging from the few twigs gathered together by a Mourning dove, so poorly constructed that the eggs may be seen through the sieve-like bottom, to the other extreme of the beautiful and complicated structure made by the Baltimore oriole, whose string and horse-hair pouch could not easily be duplicated by any human worker. Many birds make no nest at all, like our friend the Nighthawk who simply lays its eggs among the stones of a gravel bar or amid the pebbles scattered on the flat roof of some city building. Yet the very lack of nest makes the Nighthawk's home hard to find, for its eggs blend in with the gravel background it has chosen for a site.

AS a study in contrasts, consider the nests of hummingbird and hawk. The Ruby-throated hummingbird makes a beautiful little nest out of moss and lichens cleverly held together by means of spider webs. The nest will be built on the upper side of a gnarled cottonwood branch, blending in so perfectly with the branch in color and contour that it looks exactly like the bump of a knot. But study the size of it: the total outside diameter is barely an inch and a half across at the very widest part. The nest cavity is only about one inch across. The sides are seldom more than half an inch high. In fact, the whole nest will fit very comfortably into an ordinary dessert spoon. For that matter, the two hummingbird babies, looking more like bumble bees than fledgling birds, will fit very easily into the tip of a teaspoon.

Now look at the home made by a pair of Ferruginous Roughleg hawks. These big hawks nest in the same structure year after year if undisturbed, adding to the old nest every spring and gradually building up a tremendous accumulation of sticks in the course of fifteen or twenty years. One nest that I know of, located on a high bank ledge overlooking a western river, sprawls out about twelve feet in diameter at the base and the stick tangle is piled up, layer on layer, to the impressive height of over ten feet. If one wanted to cart this nest away from its location the collection of sticks and branches used in the giant home would completely fill a good sized hay-rack. A lot different from the hummingbird's midget home with its spider web fastenings.

Some birds have peculiar ideas as to what constitutes an ideal nest location. For instance, the Dipper or Water-ouzel of our mountain country thinks that the perfect spot for a home-site is right behind a waterfall, and the bird flies through the spray and thunder of the cascade to reach its home, completely indifferent to the wet and noise all around it. Once behind the curtain of waterfall, it locates the nest on a ledge of rock, making one concession to the continual dampness by building a little arch over the nest pocket and using a side entrance to get into its home. The dipper isn't the least bit afraid of water; this is the fascinating little bird who wades right into the waters of a bubbling mountain torrent, wading right on in until its head has disappeared under the surface of the water and continuing its nonchalant stroll along the bottom of the stream. It feeds on small fish, and as Guiterman's poem states:

"Smart little trout
Had better watch out,
For it's hard to bamboozel
an ouzel!"

SOME birds nest under conditions we would think to be truly impossible. For instance, the cheeky Canada jay, commonly called the Whisky Jack, nests in the middle of winter. In late January and early February the Canada jay deposits its eggs, and often a blizzard sweeps the land at that time and the temperature drops to a frigid thirty and forty degrees below zero. It would seem impossible for the birds to successfully hatch out a clutch of eggs in such weather, but Canada jays achieve that miracle every year. They do it by building a deep pocket of a nest, the outer structure built of small twigs, and the interior thickly and deeply lined with a thorough insulation of feathers and fur that keeps the eggs warm and permits the jays to hatch out their family, and the same snug insulation keeps the young fledglings sheltered from the chills and shivers of winter.

Even our old friend the robin sometimes puts its nest in a peculiar location. I can remember a robin's nest built inside an empty box-car at the railway yards at my home town some ten years ago. The railway workers discovered the nest when they noticed the frantic protests of the two robins as the box car housing their home was shunted back and forth along the siding. As soon as the shunting was finished, the mother bird went hesitantly into the car and re-settled herself on the precious eggs. Several times during the incubation period the box car had to be moved, but every time the mother bird followed the roving nest and settled on the eggs again as soon as the yard-engine was finished with her box car. Finally the young birds hatched out, and the kind-hearted railway men eased the robin's box car into a quiet stretch of spur track and left it there undisturbed, so that the parent robins were given the green light to go ahead and raise their family in peace.

Summing up, the feature about nests that I like best is that our friends the birds do not hesitate to build their homes close to our homes. Birds are the finest neighbors of all. Sometimes we don't appreciate their good qualities as much as we should; for instance, if birds quit their endless war on the insect hordes for even so short a time as a single week during the grain-growing season, by the end of that one week the insect pests would have increased to such alarming numbers that every farm field in the country would be destroyed beyond hope of yielding a paying crop.

And forgetting for a moment their tremendous dollar and cents value to us, just try to imagine how depressing the lovely season of spring would be without the presence of birds. The loveliness of their feathered garments are a continual delight to our eyes, and the richly varied beauties of their songs and love-calls gladden every day of spring and summer. Maurice Maeterlinck was wiser than he knew when he chose that feathered fragment of sky, the bluebird, as the symbol of human happiness.

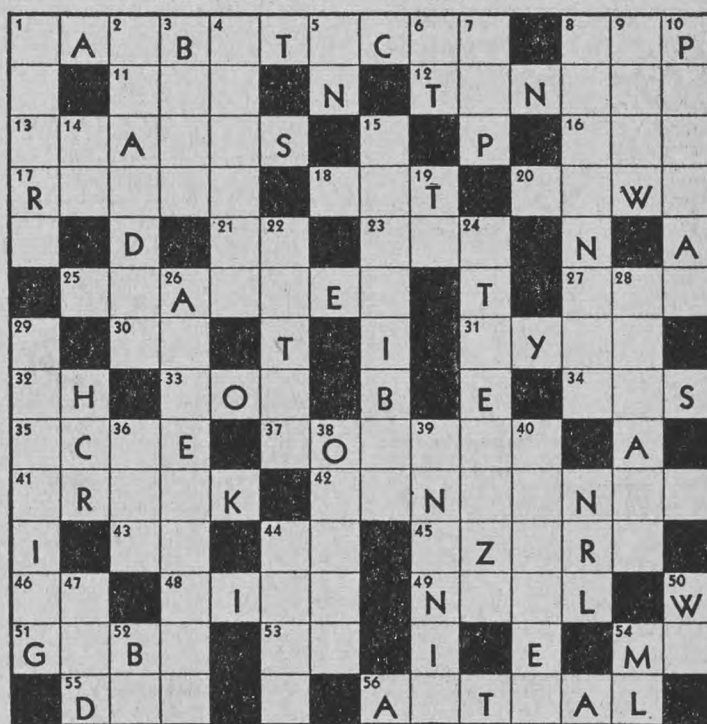


COUNTRY GUIDE PUZZLE CORNER

All puzzles must be mailed by May 31, 1944. Prize winners will be notified by mail as soon as the contests are judged. Correct solutions and prize winners' names will be published in the July issue. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants who send in the correct or nearest correct solutions. In the event of ties, prizemoney will be divided equally among tying contestants. The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into regarding these contests.

Individuals who have won two prizes in these puzzles since January, 1942, will automatically be excluded from further prize lists.

SENIOR PUZZLE



To The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Canada.
I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name

P.O.

Box or R.R. No. Prov.
(Please print name and address)

☐ If prizemoney will be accepted in War Savings Stamps, check here.

PRIZES

1st—\$10 or \$20

2nd—\$5.00 or \$10

3rd—\$2.50 or \$5.00

4th—\$2.50 or \$5.00

Double Prizemoney if prize-winning solution is accompanied by a subscription.

ACROSS

1, pertaining to the Sabbath; 8, small venomous snake; 11, scour; 12, to feel a stinging or prickling sensation, as from contact with cold water; 13, instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by sliding counters along rods or in grooves; 16, fish pole; 17, body of privates as distinguished from officers; 18, meteorological condition of the atmosphere; 20, loud cry, as of a dog; 21, each (abbr.); 23, kind of deer; 25, kitchen utensil for heating; 27, belonging to us; 30, North Dakota (abbr.); 31, sacred song; 32, expression of inquiry; 33, king (French); 34, Young People's Society (abbr.); 35, affection of the skin; 37, hues; 41, swallow (a liquid); 42, not severity; 43, Pennsylvania (abbr.); 44, you (poetical); 45, popular name for highlands in Arkansas; 46, Notary Public (abbr.); 48, legal claim; 49, "Little—" one of Dicken's child characters; 51, desert in Central Asia; 53, lieutenant (abbr.); 54, personal pronoun; 55, lion's lair; 56, pertaining to the stars.

DOWN

1, clever; 2, city in Manitoba; 3, male deer; 4, misuses; 5, into; 6, in; 7, organ of speech (sing.); 8, scientific management of land; 9, not fast; 10, one who travels about selling wares; 14, Bachelor of Arts (abbr.); 15, dreadful; 19, towards; 22, native of Athens; 24, convert into ether; 26, extract used as a heart stimulant; 28, open and remove contents of; 29, directing with authority; 36, pinch; 38, scented; 39, large genus of clover-like plants; 40, vessel used in preserving; 44, utter a sharp cry; 47, seed vessel of peas or beans; 50, personal pronoun (pl.); 52, part of the verb "to be."

RULES—One solution will be accepted from each home. Two solutions will be accepted if entry is accompanied by a subscription (50c or \$1.00—your own or a friend's) to The Country Guide. The subscription **MUST** be paid for by the person who is to receive the subscription—subscriptions paid for by someone other than the recipient will be cancelled. When sending in a subscription with your entry please note the following details ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER and enclose it with your entry: Name, address, box or rural route number, amount enclosed. Non-subscribers' entries must be accompanied by a subscription to The Country Guide.

JUNIOR PUZZLE

ONLY BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE MAY HAVE A TRY AT THIS PUZZLE



PRIZES

First \$5.00

Second 3.00

Third 2.00

To The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name

P.O.

Box or R.R. No. Prov. Age
(Please print name and address)

☐ If prizemoney will be accepted in War Savings Stamps, check here.

ACROSS

1, passenger car of a street railway; 5, girl's outer garments; 8, story without any known authority for its truth; 10, high priest of Israel (Biblical); 11, belonging to; 12, large and pretentious house; 15, not on; 17, garden vegetable, in a pod; 18, you (poetical); 19, doctor (abbr.); 21, encircle and secure with any flexible band; 22, nightfall; 25, consequence; 29, indefinite article (French); 30, not two; 31, injures; 32, a game at cards; 33, expression of inquiry.

DOWN

1, group of soldiers; 2, kind of crimped collar, much worn during the reign of Elizabeth; 3, part of the verb "to be"; 4, mother (slang); 6, satisfy fully, as the appetite; 7, cows (poetical or biblical expression); 9, part of a river where current moves with great swiftness; 13, North East (abbr.); 14, saddler's shop; 16, small quantity of fried batter, often cooked with apples, etc.; 20, part of the verb "to run"; 23, relatives; 24, found at the end of a leg; 26, same as 29 across; 27, practical unit of electrical resistance; 28, illiterate abbreviation for "madam"; 29, employ.

For prizewinners in March issue see page 52

PURE-BRED BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cost: \$3.00 per line for 6 months;
\$6.00 per year.

The livestock breeders listed below advertise to supply good stock at reasonable prices. They will gladly send particulars on request.

Aberdeen-Angus

Clifford Argue, Grenfell, Sask. Accr.
Highland Stock Farm, Chas. C. Matthews,
Calgary, Alta.
Cathro and Anderson, R.R.4, Calgary. Accr.

LIVESTOCK

VARIOUS

FLEECE WOOL

(In the Grease)

Ship your wool to us! We will grade in accordance with Dominion Government Regulations and pay you full prices authorized by Canadian Wool Board Limited.

Tie each fleece separately with paper twine. Remove tag ends and all foreign matter. Write or phone us for sacks and twine. We are also paying special high prices for HORSEHAIR, HIDES, etc.

The SCOTT HIDE CO. LTD.

Dom. Govt. Registered Whse. No. 15

Winnipeg 669 LOGAN AVENUE Manitoba
Phone 26 833

IDENTIFICATIONS

FOR

LIVESTOCK and POULTRY
LIVE OR DRESSED

Write for
Catalogue

KETCHUM'S, OTTAWA

Box 361E

COLIC.—COLIC IS ONE OF THE MOST dangerous of horse ailments. It acts quickly, and unless attended to at once is liable to cause death. You must act quickly or risk the consequences. Be prepared! Insure yourself against colic loss—always keep a bottle of Fleming's Colic Mixture on hand. Each bottle contains eight doses. Usually one is sufficient, very occasionally two or three. Price \$1.35 per bottle. Fleming Brothers Limited, 420 Wellington West, Toronto.

SPAVIN — CURB — RINGBONE: OVERCOME lameness with Fleming's Spavin Remedies. Spavin Liquid is used for Bog Spavin, Splint, Curb, Wind Galls, Stifle Lameness, etc. Use the Spavin Paste for old-established cases of chronic lameness caused by Ringbone, Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Either preparation \$2.50 each, or 2 for \$4.50. Fleming Brothers Limited, 420 Wellington West, Toronto.

SWEENEY. — OUR SWEENEY BLISTER brings back the shrunken muscles. Simple to apply. Work during treatment. \$1.35. All Fleming's Remedies sold with money-back guarantee. Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser tells simple, inexpensive home treatments for sick animals. Price 10c. Advice given Free. Fleming Brothers Limited, 420 Wellington West, Toronto.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE looking for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

FARMS AND REAL ESTATE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, FARM Lands, partially improved and unimproved, also grazing land in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Desirable terms. For particulars apply to Asst. Supt. Sales, 922 Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary. 7-tf

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE CLEAR TITLES

RAW and IMPROVED

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

in Manitoba,

Saskatchewan and Alberta

Terms to suit the times.

Hay and Grazing Leases
Hay and Timber Permits

Clip Coupon for FREE BOOKLET

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Hudson's Bay Company,
Winnipeg.

Sec. Tp. Rge. West Mer.
East

Name

Address

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2nd MAY, 1670

HEAVES, LAMENESS, COUGHS.—HEAVES, Rough Coat, Stocking Up, Indigestion, General Debility and Coughs overcome with Fleming's Tonic Heave Powders. One month's treatment \$1.35. Fleming Brothers Limited, 420 Wellington West, Toronto.

LUMP JAW.—DO NOT KILL YOUR ANIMALS because they have Lump Jaw. Treat them with Fleming's Lump Jaw Remedy. Simple and easy to apply. Results guaranteed. \$2.75 bottle. Fleming Brothers Limited, 420 Wellington West, Toronto.

CATTLE

TEN RISING TWO-YEAR-OLD ABERDEEN-Angus bulls, thick set short leg type, richly bred, reasonably priced. Herd established over 30 years. A. V. Juggins, Lloydminster, Sask. 5-2

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS



HAMBLEY LEGHORNS ARE REAL EGG MACHINES

Hambley Leghorns assure you several weeks earlier Fall Egg Production bringing you more money when Egg prices are high.

We have several New Mammoth Incubators now starting to produce. Also a better supply of Approved-Flock Hatching Eggs. We have some Chicks for immediate delivery. Mail deposit and allow your order to stand for C.O.D. shipment when Chicks available ... give second choice if possible. State Breed, Quantity, and date required. State whether we may ship express collect from Hatchery where Chicks may be available.

FOLLOWING PRICES

MAY 18 TO END OF SEASON

F.O.B. Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon, Portage, Dauphin, Swan Lake, Boissevain, Port Arthur.

| | Hambley Quality | Special Matings |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| White Leghorns..... | 100 50 100 50 | |
| W.L. Pullets | \$13.25 \$ 7.10 \$14.75 \$ 7.85 | |
| W.L. Cockerels | 26.50 13.75 29.00 15.00 | |
| Barred Rocks | 4.00 2.50 5.00 3.00 | |
| B. Rock Pullets | 14.25 7.60 15.75 8.35 | |
| B. Rock Cockerels | 22.00 11.50 25.00 13.00 | |

| | F.O.B. Calgary and Edmonton |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| White Leghorns | 13.00 7.00 14.00 7.50 |
| W.L. Pullets | 26.00 13.50 28.00 14.50 |
| W.L. Cockerels | 4.00 2.50 5.00 3.00 |

| | Prices F.O.B. Abbotsford, B.C. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| N. Hampshires..... | 14.00 \$ 7.50 \$16.00 \$ 8.50 |
| N.H. Pullets | 24.00 12.50 26.00 13.50 |
| Barred Rocks | 14.00 7.50 16.00 8.50 |
| B.R. Pullets | 24.00 12.50 26.00 13.50 |
| N.H. Cockerels..... | 12.00 6.50 13.00 7.00 |
| White Leghorns | 13.00 7.00 15.00 8.00 |
| W.L. Pullets | 27.00 14.00 29.00 15.00 |
| W.L. Cockerels | 4.00 2.50 5.00 3.00 |

Pullets 98% accur. 100% liv. arriv. guaranteed.

HAMBLEY'S CHICK ZONE

The Life Saver for Baby Chicks. One teaspoonful per quart chicks' first drink, sterilizes tiny crop and digestive tract. 12-oz., 75c postpaid; 6-oz. 40c postpaid. Large 40-oz. size \$1.00 exp. collect. 1/2 gal. \$1.50; 1 gal. \$2.75 collect.

J. J. HAMBLEY HATCHERIES

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Portage, Dauphin, Swan Lake, Boissevain, Abbotsford, B.C., Port Arthur, Ont.

Don't Keep Chickens Make Them Keep You

RAISE

Bolivar R.O.P. Sired

LEGHORN, BARRED ROCK, R.I. RED OR APPROVED NEW HAMPSHIRE

March, April and May Chicks all booked.

| | June prices—per 100 | Unsexed | Pullets |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Leghorns | \$13.00 | \$27.00 | |
| Rocks, Reds, N. Hamps. | 14.00 | 24.00 | |

SPECIAL GRADE CHICKS

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Leghorns | 15.00 | 31.00 |
| Rocks, Reds, N. Hamps. | 16.00 | 28.00 |
| Leghorn Cockerels available at all times—\$3.00 per 100. Limited number Heavy Breed Cockerels—\$10 per 100. Further particulars on request. | | |

There are more BOLIVAR Chicks sold than any strain in British Columbia.

"THERE MUST BE A REASON"

Place your order now for 1945 delivery. No deposits required until January 1st, 1945.

R.O.P. 1-year-old males, Leghorn, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds and Hampshires, \$3.00 each or \$30 per dozen. For shipment around June 1st.

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R.R. No. 4, Pacific Highway

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A Specialized R.O.P. Breeding Plant.

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Order Reliable "Superior Quality" Chicks for June delivery now. Write for free price list. 100% live arrival at your station. Pullets guaranteed 98% accuracy. Larger type Leghorn Cockerels, immediate delivery, \$4.00 per 100. Superior quality, \$5.00 per 100.

RELIABLE HATCHERIES

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon

THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS



ORDER JUNE CHICKS NOW!

White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, New Hampshires and Light Sussex.

| | June prices per 100 | Unsexed | Pullets |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| White Leghorns | \$13.00 | \$27.00 | |
| B. Rocks, R.I. Reds, N. Hamps. | 14.00 | 24.00 | |
| Black, Brown, Buff Leghorns | 15.00 | 30.00 | |
| Light Sussex | 16.00 | 28.00 | |

SUPER CHICKS

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| White Leghorns | \$15.00 | \$30.00 |
| B. Rocks, R.I. Reds, N. Hamps. | 16.00 | 28.00 |

COCKEREL CHICKS

Leghorn, \$3.00 per 100; B. Rocks, R.I. Reds, N. Hamps., \$10 per 100

Write for price list and remember that it's

"RESULTS THAT COUNT"

Rump & Sendall

BOX G LANGLEY PRAIRIE, B.C.

OAKLAND CHICKS



Oakland White Leghorns are making money for thousands of poultry-keepers in Western Canada: We have contracted for a large supply of White Leghorn eggs from Approved flock owners, and you are not likely to go wrong if you make Oakland White Leghorn Chicks your choice for 1944. Order direct from this advertisement.

May 18 to end of season

| | 100 50 | W. LEGHORN COCKERELS |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| W. Leg. M. Sex \$13.25 \$ 7.10 | | 25 for \$1.25 |
| W. Leg. Pullets 26.50 13.75 | | 50 for 2.50 |
| XX W. Leg. M.S. 14.75 7.85 | | 100 for 4.00 |
| XX W. Leg. Pull. 29.00 15.00 | | |

OAKLAND HATCHERIES

Brandon - WINNIPEG - Dauphin

Mufford's



THANK

Their many customers for their orders. We are now booked up until June 15th. Place your order at once for late June shipments of chicks. Prices on request.

J. H. MUFFORD & SONS
MILNER, B.C.

For TOP QUALITY Chicks



Write to
SOUBRY'S HATCHERY
ST. BONIFACE MAN.

HAMBLEY R.O.P. FARMS

Swan Lake, Manitoba.

R.O.P. Sired Leghorns, Rocks, Hampshires. Send cash in full. State quantity, breed, date required.

| | 100 50 25 |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| R.O.P. Sired— | |
| White Leghorns | \$16.75 \$ 8.75 \$4.75 |
| W.L. Pullets | 32.00 16.50 8.50 |
| W.L. Cockerels | 5.00 3.00 1.75 |
| Barred Rocks | 18.00 9.50 4.75 |
| B.R. Pullets | 28.00 14.50 7.50 |
| B.R. Cockerels | 13.00 7.00 3.50 |
| New Hampshires | 18.00 9.50 4.75 |

Pullets 98% accurate. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

Above prices delivery to May 17th, then reduce Mixed 1c, Pullets 1c.

Early delivery Pedigreed Cockerels from high producing strains.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| White Leghorns | 60c each |
| Rocks and Hampshires | 75c each |

HAMBLEY R.O.P. FARMS

SWAN LAKE, MANITOBA



REGINA Electric CHICKS

Rush your order with cash in full. We can supply White Leghorns, Rocks, Hampshires, etc., for May and June bookings. Let us reserve your chicks for date required.

| | F.O.B. Regina | Regina Approved 100 | Regina 'RR' Spec. Mat's 50 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| W. Leghorns | \$13.25 | \$ 7.10 | \$14.75 \$ 7.85 |
| W.L. Pullets | 26.50 | 13.75 | 29.00 15.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 14.25 | 7.60 | 15.75 8.35 |
| B.R. Pullets | 22.00 | 11.50 | 25.00 13.00 |
| New Hampshires | 14.25 | 7.60 | 15.75 8.35 |
| N.H. Pullets | 22.00 | 11.50 | 25.00 13.00 |

Above prices for delivery May 18 to end of season.

COCKERELS, f.o.b. Regina

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| W. Leghorns | 4.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 3.00 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Pullets 98% accurate. Immediate delivery on Cockerels.

THE REGINA HATCHERIES

1815 South Railway St., Regina, Sask.

TAYLOR - MADE CHICKS XXX PROFIT CHICKS

| | 100 50 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| White Leghorns | \$15.75 \$8.35 |
| Barred Rocks | 16.75 8.85 |
| Black Minorcas | 16.75 8.85 |
| New Hampshires; R.I. Reds | 16.75 8.85 |
| Wyandottes; White Rocks | 17.75 9.35 |
| Buff Orpingtons | 18.75 9.85 |
| Light Sussex | 18.75 9.85 |

We have breeders in Ontario supplying us with Hatching Eggs from Approved Flocks headed by Pedigreed Males. Chicks available NOW. Orders filled in rotation. Send your order NOW with deposit. 100% arrival guaranteed.

ALEX. TAYLOR HATCHERIES

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PRAIRIE QUALITY CHICKS

Prairie Quality White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks and New Hampshires are still available for June delivery. White Leghorn Cockerels are available in May and June at \$4.00 per 100.

Because Prairie Quality Chicks are famous for their low mortality, fast uniform growth, large body size and heavy egg production the demand for them this season has taxed to the utmost our greatly enlarged facilities.

Order now to be sure of getting them. Guarantee 100% live arrival at your station.

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Prairie Electric Hatcheries LTD

2534-40 Dewdney Ave. Regina, Sask.

PRINGLE HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

By greatly increasing our capacity the three big PRINGLE HATCHERIES are doing their utmost to help supply the demand for chicks this season. However, so great has been the demand for Pringle high-quality chicks our entire supply is now booked to end of May. A limited number of JUNE chicks are still available by ordering immediately.

PRINGLE ELECTRIC HATCHERIES
Calgary Edmonton Chilliwack, B.C.

RAISE More Healthy CHICKS

Use—MILLER'S "AA" LIFE SAVER

Prevents Diarrhea—acts in the Crop, Gizzard and Intestine Disorders—sterilizes the drink. 40-oz. bottle, \$1.00 (collect); 12-oz. bottle, 65c postpaid; 6-oz. bottle, 35c postpaid. Champion Chicks still available for June at competitive prices.

MANITOBA'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED HATCHERIES
The E. MILLER HATCHERIES
258 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Chicks and Hatching Eggs

L. F. SOLL

Lakeview Poultry Farm Westholme, B.C.
Breeder of outstanding strains for vigour and production.

White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and First Crosses.
Write for a Catalog.

WHY LIVABILITY IS THE BIGGEST WORD in the chicken business. The buying price of a "weak" chick is often as high as for a strong one. But, that's not all. Often the "weak one" eats as much food, takes up as much room and requires as much care as the "thriving." Besides, there's the matter of wasted time—and everybody knows wartime conditions have made time worth more than ever before. Livability is a feature of Tweddle chicks because they're Government Approved from bloodtested breeders and have 19 years of "know how" behind them. Ancestors of Tweddle Chicks were husky, bright, true-to-type, fast-growers, heavy-producers. That's what breeding can do. Don't risk time, money and work on chicks of unknown breeding. Prompt delivery on all the popular pure-breeds and hybrid crosses. Also some genuine bargains on 2, 3, 4 and 5 week-old started chicks in non-sexed, pullets and cockerels. Send for the 1944 Tweddle catalog and price list. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

CHICKEN RAISING ISN'T "HIT OR MISS" any more. Making money out of chickens and eggs is a cut and dried proposition nowadays. The wise man knows there are certain rules in the game that must be observed if he's going to keep his shirt and have enough left over to buy a necktie when the season is over. This man starts with chicks of known breeding: Government Approved, from blood-tested breeders. He gets them from a hatchery that knows its business and appreciates that its profits are in "repeat" orders... very little if any margin on the first sale. Then, he houses and feeds the birds according to proven methods, keeps his eye on the market and sells at the right time, in the right place. He knows chicks don't "just grow," they have to be raised. This chap usually makes money out of chickens... and a whole lot of folk start with Top Notch chicks because they feel they're dependable. Get Top Notch day-old chicks, give them a "break" in raising and you're well on the road to success. Send for catalog and price list featuring all the popular breeds. Also started chicks, 2, 3, and 4-weeks old, also older free range pullets. Top Notch Chickeries, Guelph, Ontario.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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NOTICE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — We are still at your service as usual. Write for our new low price list. Yours for prompt service. Standard Distributors, Box 72, Regina, Sask.

25c BRINGS ILLUSTRATED MATRIMONIAL magazine; names, addresses included. Destiny Publications, Aberdeen, Washington. 10-3

READ "SEX SECRETS." INTERESTING, IN-structive. Postpaid 25c. Adults only. "Select," Crescent, B.C.

MEN—LATEST PROSTATE TREATMENT. Lasting relief \$5.00. Golden Drugs, Dept. G, St. Mary's at Hargrave, Winnipeg.

LONELY? SEND FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF others and details. Box 9G, Crescent, B.C.

PEST CONTROL

"DERAT" RAT AND MOUSE KILLER, 50c, harmless to humans, animals, fowl. At leading stores, or Derpo Products, Toronto. 4-2

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SENSATIONAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER! Six beautiful enlargements of any six negatives of same size (up to 2½x4¼). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye." Send negatives with this ad and 25c in coin today! Photo Research Labs., Dept. C, Drawer 370, Regina, Sask. 5-5

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SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET OF THIS British-made appliance for relief from Rupture. Recommended by the Medical Profession. So light and comfortable that you will not know you have it on. It holds the hernia firmly, so that in many cases the broken tissues reunite and the rupture is conquered forever. Write today: Beasley's, Dept. CY26, 60 Front St. West, Toronto.

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GIVE YOUR SEWING MACHINE A NEW lease of life for the duration by a \$3.95 tune-up special at nearest Singer shop. Send head only. Singer Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 11tf

PARTS, NEEDLES FOR ALL MAKES, RE-pairing; send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Company, Winnipeg. 9tf

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FIRST QUALITY LEATHER AND ROBES made from your beef or horse hides. Write for price list. Brigman Tannery, Saskatoon, Sask.

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Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

Numbers.....

Please print plainly.



Straight from the Grass Roots

EVER hear of the two frogs who got into a farmer's dairy? They hopped



into a pail of milk that had been left standing over night, a very bad practice, but then this is only a story. Now one frog was an optimist and the other was a pessimist. The pessimist kept right on kicking. In the morning the farmer found him sitting on a pat of butter, from which he hopped away to safety while the optimist was floating, keel up, as dead as a halibut steak.

ing, keel up, as dead as a halibut steak.

WHEN that boy, or those boys of yours come home, they will start out on another great adventure. They will embark on the great adventure of life, normal life, to find a livelihood in peaceful pursuits, to love and be loved, to raise a family, to take their places in their communities. They dreamed of nothing else until 1939, when the roar of guns disturbed their dreams. Reluctantly, but with courage and devotion, they laid aside their plans at the call of duty. Their plans have been interrupted. What is being done to help them resume their normal lives when the guns are silenced? The man in Canada best qualified to tell you is Walter S. Woods, Associate Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health. He fought in World War I. He knows all about the vicissitudes which overtook many of the veterans of that war. He is taking a leading part in planning for the young men, and women, who come home from this one. He tells you what is being done, and what will be done for them in the article beginning on page 10.

THEY are wanting a new rink in Minnedosa and according to the columnist in the Minnedosa Tribune they should be able to raise the needed \$15,000 if they follow Jim McCool's plan. He wanted to buy 1,000 geese for \$1,000. Each goose lays on an average of three eggs per week, or 156 eggs in a year. Do not sell any eggs but incubate them, thus raising in the first year 156,000 geese.

Statistics show that of this number, 77,000 will be ganders, which will be sold, leaving 80,000 geese. These will lay 156 eggs each, which will be incubated, giving at the end of the second year 12,481,000 geese, plus the ganders, 77,000, sold the first year, or a grand total of 12,558,000 geese.

Sell these, dressed, at \$1.50 each for a total of \$18,837,000. Each goose will produce two pounds of feathers, or a total of 25,116,000 pounds at \$15 a pound. This will bring in \$373,740,000.

By-products are 12,558,000 pairs of goose livers at 60 cents per pair, or \$7,534,800; 12,558,000 upper bills for buttons at 1½ cents each, and 12,558,000 lower bills at one cent each, will bring \$283,555, the upper bills being higher priced because they already have two holes punched in them.

Then there are 10,046,400 dozen goose quills for toothpicks, at 10 cents per dozen, bringing \$1,004,640. The grand total of receipts would be \$404,399,995.

THAT item about a rooster attacking a child brought in several descriptions of similar incidents. From them we select this story, because a dog enters into the picture. Mrs. Frank Nelson, of James River, Alta., says she had a very fine Barred Rock that took such a delight in terrorizing her that she always had to take the dog along for protection when going to the henhouse. One day the rooster was so persistent that the dog, though not wanting to hurt him, just jumped on top of him, looking very sheepish, with only the head and wings of the outraged rooster protruding from under him. The dog delighted to take the rooster for an enforced walk around the barnyard, just keeping his nose close behind him, but going faster and faster until he was completely winded.

THAT article on hawks, by Kerry Wood, brought several letters, most of them not so sympathetic to the ani-



mated monoplane as the article was. If space in this great family journal permitted we could have a whale of a controversy over this hawk question, but we decided, instead, to send the letters on to Mr. Wood, who answered each correspondent personally. He stands by his guns, and his guns are not trained on the hawks. We should say, in justice to Mr. Wood, that he is a recognized naturalist and is president of the Natural History Society of Alberta. Also, in justice to those who take issue with him, that they are entitled to their opinion. Meantime the hawks, at the bar of justice, don't know what all the excitement is about.

ARCHIE Hogg, of High River, Alta., added a pair of Snows and two pairs of Blue geese to his sanctuary last fall. Archie and the High River Times give The Guide some credit for helping to locate them. A few years ago, after some private correspondence, we published something about the sanctuary, including Archie's desire to get Blue geese. Last fall a man at Torch River, Sask., happened to run across that old copy of The Guide and read the article. He immediately got in touch with Archie and gave him a lead as to where he could get them. Archie followed the lead and was successful in securing the three pairs of geese.

WHEN it comes to making a real contribution to the food supply in war years, the Cabri Enterprise tells the story that beats anything of the kind we ever ran across. A ten-year-old bossy owned by I. Shaw, Sanfordene, knew away back in 1937 that there was going to be a war and a greater need for beef and dairy products. She started a greater production program all on her own. In 1937 she had twins, in 1938 twins, in 1939 twins, in 1940 she had triplets, in 1941 quadruplets, in 1942 back to twins, in 1943 twins and this spring another set of triplets. Some record—20 calves in eight years. Of the 20 born, 16 lived. The quadruplets were premature and didn't survive.

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